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A Basic Course **SIX**

ENGLISH

9000

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ENGLISH 900

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ENGLISH 900

COLLIER-MACMILLAN ENGLISH PROGRAM

ENGLISH

BOOK SIX

4/57

prepared by
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICES, INC.
Washington, D.C.



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PREFACE

ENGLISH 900, a course for adult students of English as a second language, contains material from beginning through intermediate levels of study. The whole series consists of textbooks, workbooks, and tape recordings, with a teacher's handbook.

ENGLISH 900 is one of the basic instructional courses in the Collier-Macmillan English Program. Included in the Program is a series of graded readers in which five are keyed to the vocabulary and structure of each study unit in the basic texts of ENGLISH 900.

The series takes its name from the 900 base sentences presented in the six textbooks. The sentences cover the basic structures and a basic vocabulary of the English language. They are introduced at the rate of fifteen in each study unit, or a hundred and fifty in each book, and are numbered consecutively from Base Sentence 1 in the first unit of Book One through Base Sentence 900 in the last unit of Book Six. These structures provide "building blocks" for all of the material studied in the series, e.g. there are approximately four variation sentences for each base sentence. As a part of his mastery of English, therefore, the student practices and learns approximately 3,600 variation sentences in addition to the basic 900 patterns.

There are ten study units in each textbook in the series. Each study unit contains a group of fifteen base sentences related to a meaningful situation. In Book One of the series, the typical study unit begins with the presentation of the fifteen *Base Sentences* together with *Intonation* patterns. *Questions and Answers* follow and give the student practice in pairing and matching the base sentences into conversational form. *Substitution Drills* introduce the variation sentences, using vocabulary and grammatical substitution techniques. These early sections of the unit provide the pronunciation practice and drill material needed for the mastery of language forms. The *Conversation* section consists of short dialogues giving the student the opportunity to practice the new lesson material in informal conversation in the classroom. *Exercises* in each unit can be used as oral and written drills for all of the materials introduced in the unit.

Units in the succeeding books in the series (Books Two to Six) contain Base Sentences, Intonation practice, Substitution Drills, Conversation, and Exercises, and, in addition, certain new features. Beginning with Book Two, a *Reading Practice* section is added to each unit,

and, beginning with Book Three, a *Verb Study* section. Books Four, Five, and Six include *Participation Drills* for classroom use, and Books Five and Six present *Grammar Study* materials and *review exercises*.

Each textbook includes a *Key* to the exercises and a *Word Index* which lists in alphabetical order every word introduced in the book, and cites the sentence and unit number in which the new word first occurred. There are special *Review Units* in Books One through Four.

A companion Workbook is available for each of the six textbooks, and a series of 180 pre-recorded tapes has been prepared for language laboratory use. ENGLISH 900 Workbooks are unique in that they have been programmed for use by the student as home study material to reinforce classroom work. The Workbooks "test" the student on the textbook materials, and review the important points in each unit that he may not have mastered in class.

For classes that meet for three to five hours a week, each textbook in the series provides material for approximately three months of study. Suggestions for teaching the course, as well as detailed descriptions of all of the materials in ENGLISH 900, have been given in the Teacher's Manual which accompanies the series.

A wide range of material has been created for the Collier-Macmillan English Program by the Materials Development Staff of English Language Services, Inc., under the co-direction of Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr., and Willard D. Sheeler. ENGLISH 900 was prepared under the direction of Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr., with Joyce Manes as Project Editor.

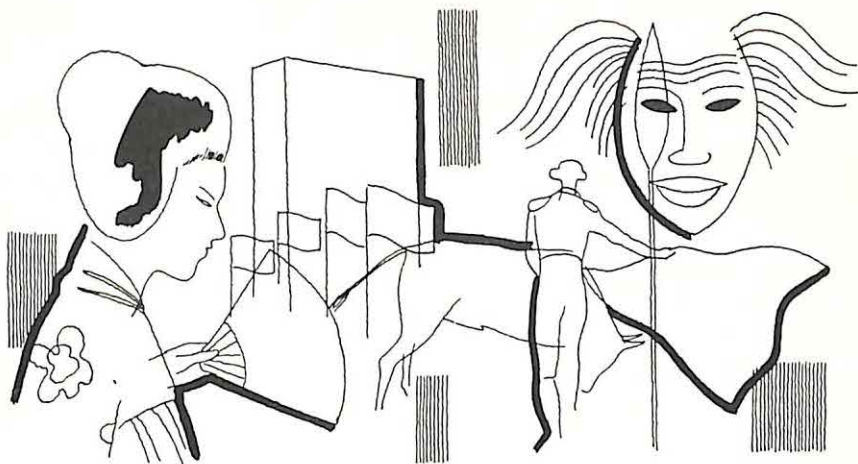
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The numbers of the Base Sentences in each unit follow the unit titles.

UNIT 1 COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES



- 751 What's your nationality? Are you American?
752 What part of the world do you come from?
753 I'm an American by birth.
754 I was born in Spain, but I'm a citizen of France.
755 Do you know what the population of Japan is?
756 What's the area of the Congo in square miles?
757 Who is the governor of this state?
758 According to the latest census, our population has increased.
759 Politically, the country is divided into fifty states.
760 The industrial area is centered largely in the north.
761 The country is rich in natural resources. It has mineral deposits.
762 This nation is noted for its economic stability.
763 How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections?
764 Today we celebrate our day of independence. It's a national holiday.
765 My home is in the capital. It's a cosmopolitan city.

INTONATION

751 What's your nationality? Are you American?

752 What part of the world do you come from?

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VERB STUDY

1. **come (from)**

- a. What part of the world do you come from?
- b. She comes from England, doesn't she?
- c. He came from East Africa, didn't he?

2. **be born**

- a. I was born in Spain, but I'm a citizen of France.
- b. He's a native American. He was born in the United States.
- c. Where were you born?

3. **increase**

- a. According to the latest census, our population has increased.
- b. In some cities, the population increases each year.
- c. Will the population increase very much during the next ten years?

4. **be divided (into)**

- a. Politically, the country is divided into fifty states.
- b. The United States is now divided into fifty states.
- c. The people were divided in their opinions about the issue.

5. **be centered**

- a. The industrial area is centered largely in the north.
- b. According to the new plans, the cultural area will be centered around this section of the city.
- c. Isn't the agricultural area centered in the south?

6. **be noted (for)**

- a. This nation is noted for its economic stability.
- b. Wasn't John noted for his conservative views?
- c. That country has always been noted for its natural resources.

7. **vote**

- a. How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections?
- b. Helen is voting in the elections for the first time this year.
- c. You voted in the last national elections, didn't you?
- d. How did you vote? Did you vote for or against Mr. Smith?

8. **celebrate**

- a. Today we celebrate our day of independence.
- b. What is it we're celebrating tonight?
- c. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Cooper celebrated their wedding anniversary.
- d. She celebrates her birthday in September.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. What's your nationality? Are you American
Spanish
French
Congolese
Japanese ?

2. What part of the world
geographical area of the world
place in the world
kind of climate do you come from?

3. I'm an American by birth
a naturalized American
a native Australian . What's your nationality?

4. I was born in Spain, but I'm a citizen of France
I grew up in South America
my father was from Korea
I don't have Spanish citizenship
I have retained Burmese citizenship .

5. Do you know what the population of Japan
the U. S.
the Philippines
Indonesia
Thailand is?

6. What's the area of the Congo in square miles
square meters
hectares
acres of land ?

7. Who's the governor
head
mayor
president
chief of state
leader of this state
government
city
republic
nation
political party ?

8. According to the latest census,
our population has increased
decreased
remained the same
declined .

9. Politically
Geographically
Culturally
Industrially, the country is divided into fifty states
ten regions
two sections
three major areas.
10. The industrial area
agricultural region
farm area
petroleum region
mining area is centered largely in the north.
11. The country is rich in natural resources. It has mineral deposits
iron ore
petroleum
timber reserves
water resources.
12. This nation is noted for its economic stability
political stability
economic development
scientific accomplishments
advanced technology
natural resources
indigenous music.
13. How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections
become president of the country
become a senator
be the president of a university
drive a car?
14. Today we celebrate our day of Independence
Independence Day
Christmas
Thanksgiving
our nation's birth. It's a national holiday.
15. My home is in the capital. It's a cosmopolitan city
an industrial center
a large metropolitan area
a small provincial town
quite an interesting place
an historic city.

READING



Countries and Nationalities

The United States covers a large part of the North American continent. Its neighbors are Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. Although the United States is a big country, it is not the largest in the world. In 1964, its population was over 185,000,000.

When this land first became a nation, after winning its independence from England, it had thirteen states. Each of the states was represented on the American flag by a star. All these states were in the eastern part of the continent. As the nation grew toward the west, new states were added and new stars appeared on the flag. For a long time, there were 48 states. In 1959, however, two more stars were added to the flag, representing the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

Indians were the first inhabitants of the land which is now the United States. There are still many thousands of the descendants of these original inhabitants living in all parts of the country. Sometimes it is said that the Indians are "the only real Americans." Most Americans, however, are descendants of people who came from all over the world to find a new life in a new land. Those who came first and in greatest numbers to make their homes on the eastern coast of North America were mostly from England. It is for that reason that the language of the United States is English and that its culture and customs are more like those of England than of any other country in the world.

Questions

1. What countries are neighbors of the United States?
2. How many states were there at the beginning? How many are there now?
3. How are the states represented on the American flag?
4. Who were the first inhabitants of America?
5. Why are the customs and culture of the United States more like those of England than of any other country?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

Student A begins by reading the first speech in the Student A column. Student B listens to Student A's speech, then selects and reads the appropriate response from the second column. Student A replies to Student B with the appropriate response from the first column. (There is only one correct response to each speech.)

Continue the dialog selecting the proper speeches in sequence until the conversation is complete.

STUDENT A

I live in Washington, D.C. Where do you live?

No, I haven't lived in Washington all my life. I was born in Paris, France. I'm still a citizen of France. Have you retained your Japanese citizenship?

Yes, I'm going to return to Paris in time to celebrate Bastille Day, a national holiday almost like Independence Day in the United States. Oh, I miss Paris very much! Do you miss Tokyo?

Yes, Chicago has many more people than Washington—about five times as many. How many years have you lived in Chicago?

No, Washington isn't an industrial city, but it is a large metropolitan area. Is Chicago as large as Washington?

Yes, Washington is the capital. It's an historic city noted for its many famous buildings. Is Chicago an historic city?

STUDENT B

Yes, I do miss Tokyo. But now my home is in the United States and as a citizen I can vote in the national elections.

Chicago is an historic city, also, but it's mainly an industrial center. Washington isn't an industrial center, is it?

Chicago is much larger than Washington. According to the last census, the population of Chicago is over 3½ million. That's more people than Washington has, isn't it?

I'm now living in Chicago, Illinois. I used to live in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. Washington is the capital of the United States, isn't it?

No, I'm not a Japanese citizen any longer. I'm now a naturalized American. Are you planning to return to France?

Five years. I've lived in Chicago ever since I came to the United States from Japan. You haven't lived in Washington all your life, have you?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Basic Sentence Patterns

1. Simple Statements

SUBJECT	+	VERB	+	COMPLEMENT
I		am		an American by birth.
I		am not		an American by birth.

2. Question Patterns

QUESTION WORD	+	VERB	+	SUBJECT	+	COMPLEMENT
		Are		you		a naturalized American?
		Aren't				
What		is				a naturalized American?
How long		were		you		a French citizen?
Where		was				your birthplace?
Who		is				the head of your government?

3. Requests and Commands

POLITE FORM	+	VERB	+	COMPLEMENT
Would you		vote		in the national elections?
Won't you				
Would you like to				
Would you please				
Please		don't forget to vote		in the national elections.
Let's		vote		in the national elections.

4. Statements + Short Forms (*but* + pronoun + verb form)

SUBJECT	+	VERB PHRASE	+	COMPLEMENT	+	SHORT FORM
I		would like to				
		celebrate		Independence Day,		but I can't.
He		can't become		president,		but he'd like to.
The country		hasn't developed		its resources,		but it will.
I		haven't visited		many countries,		but I plan to.

5. Statement + Tag Question (verb form + pronoun)

STATEMENT			+	TAG
He	is	a native Australian,		isn't he?
You	come	from Japan,		don't you?
You	would like to be	president,		wouldn't you?
Our population	has increased,			hasn't it?

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Student A: Change the model sentence as indicated in the cue or substitute the cue words in the appropriate position in the sentence.

Student B: Listen to Student A's response. Then, make the changes indicated in the cue in *Student A's sentence*, not the model sentence.

Student A: Listen to Student B's sentence and make the necessary changes as indicated in the cue.

Continue in this manner, *changing the previous response*, until the exercise is complete. Follow the examples.

- (1) (2) (3)
1. I am a native American.

a. Question

b. a naturalized American (3)

c. Statement

d. they (1)

e. he (1)

f. president of a university (3)

g. Question

h. leader of his political party (3)

i. Statement

j. a French citizen (3)

k. they (1)

l. I (1)

Am I a native American?

Am I a naturalized American?

I am a naturalized American.

They are naturalized Americans.

He is a naturalized American.



- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 2. | This nation | is noted for | economic stability. |
| a. | Question | | <i>Is this nation noted for economic stability?</i> |
| b. | Negative Question | | <i>Isn't this nation noted for economic stability?</i> |
| c. | Negative Statement | | <i>This nation isn't noted for economic stability.</i> |
| d. | <i>mineral resources</i> | (3) | <i>This nation isn't noted for mineral resources.</i> |
| e. | Affirmative Statement | | <i>This nation is noted for mineral resources.</i> |
| f. | <i>is rich in</i> | (2) | <i>This nation is rich in mineral resources.</i> |
| g. | Question | | |
| h. | <i>this country</i> | (1) | |
| i. | Negative Question | | |
| j. | Negative Statement | | |
| k. | <i>doesn't have</i> | (2) | |
| l. | Affirmative Statement | | |
| m. | <i>ten regions</i> | (3) | |
| n. | <i>is divided into</i> | (2) | |

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 3. | You can | vote in the national elections, | can't you? |
| a. | Negative | | <i>You can't vote in the national elections, can you?</i> |
| b. | <i>become president</i> | (2) | <i>You can't become president, can you?</i> |
| c. | Affirmative | | <i>You can become president, can't you?</i> |
| d. | <i>want to</i> | (1) | <i>You want to become president, don't you?</i> |
| e. | Negative | | <i>You don't want to become president, do you?</i> |
| f. | <i>live in a small town</i> | (2) | <i>You don't want to live in a small town, do you?</i> |
| g. | Affirmative | | <i>You want to live in a small town, don't you?</i> |
| h. | <i>would like to</i> | (1) | |
| i. | Negative | | |

- j. *work in an industrial center* (2)
- k. Affirmative
- l. *will* (1)
- m. Negative
- n. *aren't going to* (1)
- o. Affirmative

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences by using the verb form of the italicized noun. Follow the example.

Example: I wish you would give me a more detailed *description* of your trip. Please *describe* it for me.

- a. This country is known for its economic *development*. It _____ very rapidly in the last ten years.
- b. The scientific *accomplishments* of the past century are amazing. Scientists have _____ many advances in exploring space.
- c. The national *elections* take place in November.. This year we will _____ a new president.
- d. The *population* of California is increasing. The state is being _____ very rapidly.
- e. I'm an American by *birth*. I was _____ in the United States.
- f. Mr. Smith is the *governor* of this state. We hope he _____ wisely.

2. Complete the following sentences by using the noun form of the underlined verb. Follow the example.

Example: Please *describe* your trip for me. I am interested in a detailed *description*.

- a. I'm going to *celebrate* my birthday on Saturday. I'm planning a big _____ with all my friends.
- b. The *United States* is *divided* into 50 states. These are political and geographic _____.

12 UNIT ONE

c. Are you going to *vote* in the national elections? Every _____ is important.

d. The population of this small town has *decreased*. The people are unhappy about the _____.

3. Select the word from Column B which is similar in meaning to the word in Column A.

A		B	
a. decrease	f. citizenship	native	decline
b. industrial	g. climate	keep	weather
c. leader	h. retain	commercial	farm
d. agricultural	i. indigenous	nationality	reserves
e. resources			head

WORD LIST

accomplishment	election	leader	political party
advanced	geographical	mayor	population
agricultural	geographically	meter	president
area	governor	metropolitan	provincial
birth	government	mineral	region
capital	hectare	mining	republic
census	historic	nation	reserve
center	independence	national	resource
citizen	indigenous	nationality	rich
citizenship	industrial	natural	scientific
climate	industrially	naturalized	section
cosmopolitan	iron	ore	senator
culturally	its	petroleum	stability
deposit	largely	political	technology
economic	late, later, latest	politically	timber

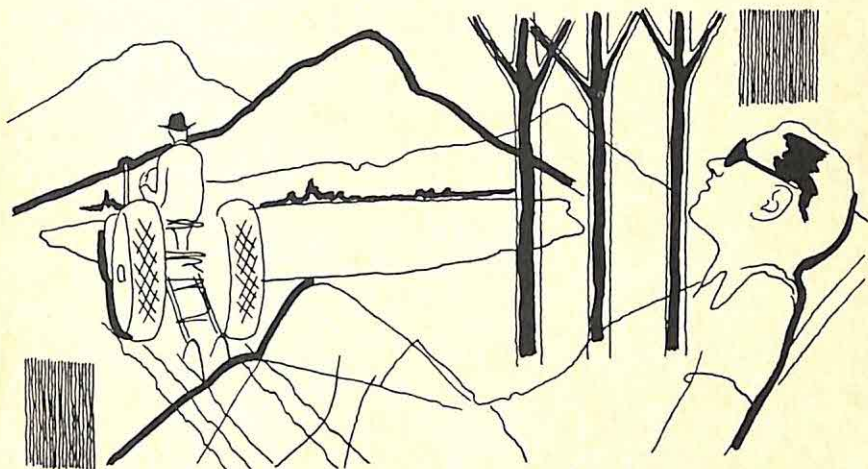
Verb Forms

celebrate	increase
center (in)	remain
decline	retain
decrease	vote
divide	

Expressions

be noted (for)
chief of state
head of the government

UNIT 2 GEOGRAPHY AND LAND FEATURES



- 766 Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere
767 It's a beautiful country with many large lakes.
768 This part of the country is very mountainous.
769 The land in this region is dry and parched.
770 Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.
771 There are forests here, and lumbering is important.
772 The scenery is beautiful near the Pacific Ocean.
773 This mountain range has many high peaks and deep canyons.
774 What kind of climate do you have? Is it mild?
775 How far is it from the shore of the Atlantic to the mountains?
776 Is the coastal plain good for farming?
777 What's the longest river in the United States?
778 Are most of the lakes located in the north central region?
779 As you travel westward, does the land get higher?
780 The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you get much rain?

INTONATION

766 Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere.

767 It's a beautiful country with many large lakes.

768 This part of the country is very mountainous.

769 The land in this region is dry and parched.

770 Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.

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779 As you travel westward, does the land get higher?

780 The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you get much rain?

VERB STUDY

1. be located (in)

- a. Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere.
- b. Wasn't that company located in New York in 1953?
- c. Our new cultural center will be located here.
- d. In the 17th century, where was the capital located?
- e. Most of the lakes are located in the north central region.

2. travel

- a. As you travel westward, does the land get higher?
- b. Last year I traveled to the Far East.
- c. She travels from New York to Washington about once a week.
- d. Do you like to travel?
- e. He enjoys traveling, but I prefer to stay home.
- f. How far did you travel last year?

3. get

- a. After traveling all summer, I was glad to get home.
- b. As we travel westward, you will notice that the land is getting higher.
- c. I don't think it really gets higher; it just seems higher.
- d. Did you get lost in the mountains?
- e. We got a lot of rain last year, but we haven't gotten much rain this year.
- f. Had I gotten over my illness in time, I would have gone on the trip with you.
- g. Had we gotten tickets earlier, we would have gone by plane.

4. farm

- a. Is the coastal plain good for farming?
- b. It's good for farming, but farming isn't the most important industry around here.
- c. If the people don't farm this land, what do they do with it?
- d. Most of the area is used for raising cattle, but some of the people farm their land.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Geographically, this country is located

in the southern hemisphere
in the northern hemisphere
on the continent of Europe
on the continent of Africa
on the continent of Asia
2. It's a beautiful country with

many large lakes
several chains of mountains
many large rivers
forests, mountains and desert
scenic mountain areas
3. This part of the country is very

mountainous
hilly
flat
stony
heavily populated
4. The land in this region is

dry and parched
arid
semi-arid
fertile farmland
5. Along the northern coast there are many

high cliffs
deep harbors
ports
good harbors and
port cities
forests
6. There are

forests
oil wells
streams

 here and

lumbering
petroleum
fishing

 is important.
7. The scenery is

beautiful
gorgeous
spectacular
breath-taking
unbelievably beautiful

 near the Pacific Ocean.
8. This mountain range has many high peaks and

deep canyons
swift rivers
fertile valleys

9. What kind of climate do you have? Is it

mild
tropical
warm and dry
cold and humid
severe
moist

?

10. How far is it
from the

shore of the Atlantic
mountain range
high plateau area
cool forests
coastline

to the

mountains
open plains
fertile farmland
hot desert area
foothills

?

11. Is the coastal plain good for

farming
raising cattle
growing crops
oil prospecting
urban development

?

12. What's the

longest river
highest mountain
coldest region
hottest area
largest industrial center

in the United States?

13. Are most of the lakes located in the

north central
northeastern
northwestern
south central
southwestern
southeastern

region?

14. As you travel

westward
eastward
northward
southward

, does the land get

higher
drier
more fertile
less fertile

?

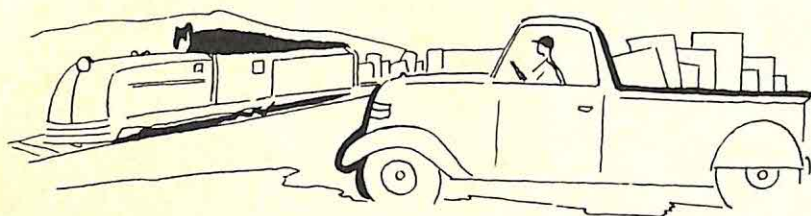
15. The weather is warm and sunny here.

Do you

get much rain
suffer from the heat
live in comfort the whole year
get much cold weather
get any snowfall at all

?

READING



Geography and Land Features

The geographical location of a country and its physical characteristics are very important to its development and progress. The United States is very fortunate in this respect.

First of all, it has a good climate. In almost all sections of the country it is possible to live comfortably during the whole year. It is true that in the south it sometimes gets very hot, and in the north very cold. But the people who live in these regions become accustomed to the climate and never suffer very much when the weather is either very hot or very cold.

In a large country there is usually a great variety of different physical characteristics. In the United States, there are wide plains and high mountains, thousands of lakes and rivers of all sizes, cool forests and hot deserts, and a coastline several thousand miles long.

The many lakes and rivers, as well as the long coastline, have been of great importance to the development of the country, since they made possible the easy transportation of people and all the things people need. Transportation by water is still necessary and important. In modern times, however, trains, automobiles, trucks and airplanes are doing much of the work which was formerly done by ships and boats.

Questions

1. In what respect is the United States very fortunate?
2. What can you say about the climate in the United States?
3. What kind of climate do you have in your country?
4. What are the principal physical characteristics of the United States? Of your country?
5. Why are rivers and lakes important?
6. Are there many rivers and lakes in your country?
Does your country have a coastline?
7. What is used for transportation in modern times?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

Student A begins by reading the first statement in the Student A column. Student B finds and then reads the correct response from the Student B column. Student A selects and then reads the correct response to Student B's speech. Continue until the conversation is complete.

STUDENT A

I've heard so much about Japan. Is it a beautiful country?

No, France isn't very mountainous. But it does contain the Pyrenees, a large mountain range with high peaks and deep canyons. What kind of climate does Japan have?

No, rice isn't grown in France. But farming, fishing and industry are very important in France also. I'd like to get to Japan some day. Would you like to visit France?

Yes, I do feel the same way about France. The swift rivers, the fertile valleys, the large cities—its scenery is beautiful. Will you describe the geography of Japan?

Yes, the climate of France is generally mild, but northern France often has severe winters. In southern France, one can live in comfort the whole year. Is Japan good for farming?

Oh, no, France isn't an island. It is located in the western part of the European continent. But France does have many fine harbors and port cities on its southern and western coasts. Does Japan have good harbors?

STUDENT B

Not everyone thinks Japan is beautiful, but to me its beauty is breath-taking. You feel the same way about France, don't you?

Yes, I'd like to visit France. I'd like to travel all over the world. As you describe it, France seems to be very much like Japan. I would like to see for myself.

Yes, Japan is good for farming. Rice is the main crop, but Japan is also an industrial center. Fishing is very important, too. Rice isn't grown in France, is it?

Yes, I'll describe Japan's geography. It's made up of four large islands located off the coast of Asia. France isn't an island, is it?

The Japanese climate is warm and moist in the south, mild in the central part and cold in the north. Except for Hokkaido, we don't get much snowfall at all. France has a mild climate, doesn't it?

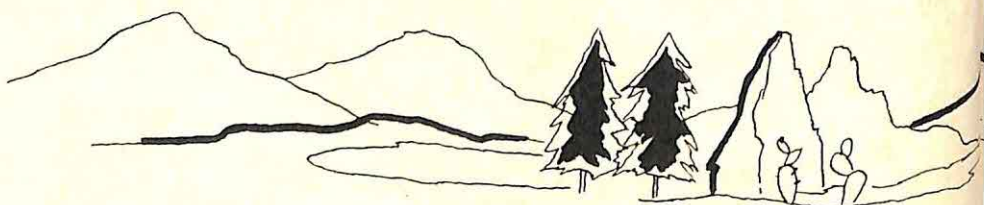
Good harbors! Yokohama is one of the most famous port cities in the world. Japan is the largest ship-building nation in the world. Also, there are long mountain ranges in the southern islands. France isn't very mountainous, is it?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Connected Statements

STATEMENT	+ CONNECTIVE +	SHORT FORM
Mountain areas are scenic,	and	the coast is, too.
Mountain areas are scenic,	and so	is the coast.
Stony land isn't fertile,	and	the desert isn't, either.
Stony land isn't fertile,	and neither	is the desert.
Coastal plains are fertile,	but	the desert isn't.

FIRST STATEMENT	+ CONNECTIVE +	SECOND STATEMENT
There are forests here;	so therefore, consequently, thus, as a result,	lumbering is important.
The weather is warm here;	and also, in addition, furthermore, moreover, in fact, as a matter of fact,	we don't get much rain.
This region isn't fertile;	but however, still, in spite of that, nevertheless, yet, on the other hand,	it has good harbors.



GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

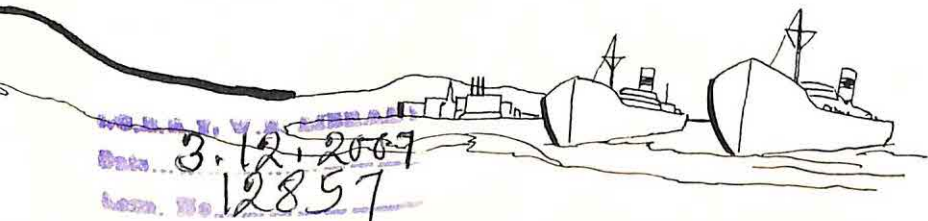
Student A: Change the model sentence as indicated in the cue or substitute the cue words in the appropriate position in the sentence.

Student B: Listen to Student A's response. Then, make the changes indicated in the cue in *Student A's sentence*, not the model sentence.

Student C: Listen to Student B's sentence and make the necessary changes as indicated in the cue.

Continue in this manner, changing the previous response, until the exercise is complete. Follow the examples.

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| a. The mountain area is scenic and the coast is, too. | | | |
| b. and so (2) | | | The mountain area is scenic, and so is the coast. |
| c. and neither (2) (Negative) | | | The mountain area <i>isn't</i> scenic, and <i>neither</i> is the coast. |
| d. <i>isn't</i> heavily populated (1) | | | The mountain area <i>isn't</i> heavily populated, and <i>neither</i> is the coast. |
| e. but (2) (Affirmative) | | | The mountain area <i>isn't</i> heavily populated, <i>but</i> the coast is. |
| f. and (2), the coast <i>isn't</i> , either (3) | | | The mountain area <i>isn't</i> heavily populated, and the coast <i>isn't</i> , either. |
| g. <i>isn't</i> fertile (1) | | | |
| h. and neither (2) | | | |
| i. and so (2) (Affirmative) | | | |
| j. the coast is, too (3) | | | |
| k. but (2), the coast <i>isn't</i> (3) | | | |



- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 2. There are streams and forests here, | | so | lumbering is important. |
| a. <i>therefore</i> (2) | | | There are streams and forests here; <i>therefore</i> , lumbering is important. |
| b. Negative | | | <i>There aren't streams and forests here; therefore, lumbering isn't important.</i> |
| c. <i>fishing isn't important</i> (3) | | | There <i>aren't</i> streams and forests here; <i>therefore, fishing isn't important.</i> |
| d. Affirmative | | | <i>There are streams and forests here; therefore fishing is important.</i> |
| e. <i>consequently</i> (2) | | | |
| f. <i>the scenery is beautiful</i> (3) | | | |
| g. <i>thus</i> (2) | | | |
| h. <i>as a result</i> (2) | | | |
| i. <i>the land is fertile</i> (3) | | | |
| j. <i>so</i> (2) | | | |
| k. <i>the land is not arid</i> (3) | | | |
| 3. The weather is very warm, | (1) | (2) | |
| and | | | we don't get much rain. |
| a. <i>moreover</i> (1) | | | The weather is very warm; <i>moreover</i> , we don't get much rain. |
| b. <i>the land is arid</i> (2) | | | The weather is very warm; <i>moreover, the land is arid.</i> |
| c. <i>in addition</i> (1) | | | The weather is very warm; <i>in addition</i> , the land is arid. |
| d. <i>the land is stony</i> (2) | | | The weather is very warm; <i>in addition, the land is stony.</i> |
| e. <i>and</i> (1) | | | |
| f. <i>we suffer from the heat</i> (2) | | | |
| g. <i>also</i> (1) | | | |
| h. <i>furthermore</i> (1) | | | |
| i. <i>it is tropical</i> (2) | | | |
| j. <i>in fact</i> (1) | | | |
| k. <i>as a matter of fact</i> (1) | | | |
| l. <i>it is a hot desert area</i> (2) | | | |

- | | (1) | (2) |
|---|-----|---|
| 4. This region is not fertile, but it has good harbors. | | |
| a. however (1) | | This region is not fertile; however, it has good harbors. |
| b. it is heavily populated (2) | | This region is not fertile; however, it is heavily populated. |
| c. nevertheless (1) | | This region is not fertile; nevertheless, it is heavily populated. |
| d. it is an industrial area (2) | | This region is not fertile; nevertheless, it is an industrial area. |
| e. still (1) | | |
| f. it is a scenic area (2) | | |
| g. in spite of that (1) | | |
| h. it has large lakes (2) | | |
| i. yet (1) | | |
| j. it is good for urban development (2) | | |
| k. on the other hand (1) | | |
| l. it isn't a desert area (2) | | |

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences below. Follow the example.

Example: This statement is *true*. Its *truth* cannot be questioned.

- The weather has become *warm*. The _____ is pleasant after the cold winter.
- The Mississippi is the *longest* river in the U.S. Its _____ is 2,560 miles.
- The rain made the soil *moist*. The _____ was good for the crops.
- Grand Canyon is very *deep*. I don't know the exact _____.
- Crops *grow* well in the coastal plain area. The land here is good for their _____.
- The summers in Washington are exceedingly *humid*. Everyone complains about the _____.
- New York City is a heavily *populated* area. Its _____ is almost eight million.
- Detroit is the major *industrial* city in the state of Michigan. Its chief _____ is automobile manufacturing.

24 UNIT TWO

2. Pronunciation: Mark the heavily accented syllable in each of the words below. Follow the example.

Example: opposition	ópposite
a. region	regional
b. geography	geographical
c. scenery	scenic
d. spectacle	spectacular
e. beauty	beautiful
f. population	populated
g. fertility	fertile
h. mountain	mountainous
i. industry	industrial
j. comfort	comfortable

WORD LIST

arid	foothills	northward	severe
breath-taking	forest	northwestern	shore
canyon	gorgeous	ocean	snowfall
cattle	harbor	oil prospecting	southeastern
cliff	heavily	oil well	southern
coastal	hemisphere	parched	southward
coastline	high	peak	southwestern
comfort	hilly	plain	spectacular
continent	humid	plateau	stony
crop	less	populated	stream
deep	lumbering	port	swift
desert	moist	rain	tropical
eastward	mountainous	scenery	urban
farmland	mountain range	scenic	valley
fertile	northeastern	semi-arid	westward
fishing	northern		

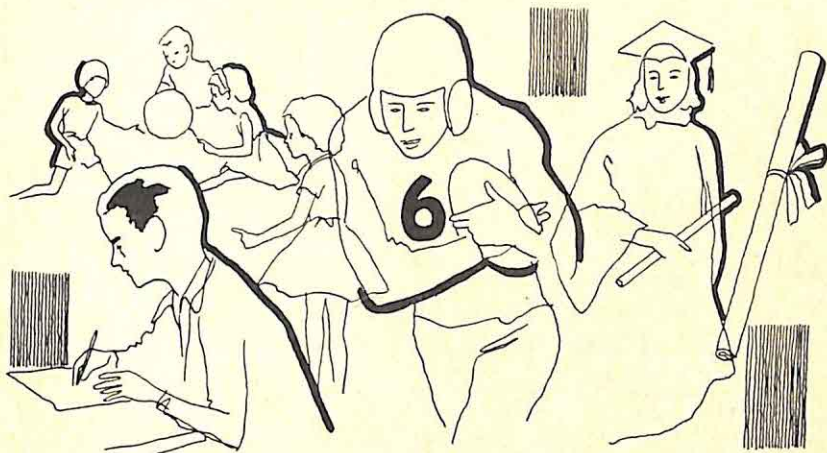
Verb Forms

farm
grow
raise
suffer

Expressions

be located
chain of mountains

UNIT 3 SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION



- 781 Children enter school at the age of five, don't they?
782 In elementary school, the child learns to read and write.
783 In secondary school, children get more advanced knowledge.
784 In universities, students train to become teachers and engineers.
785 He went to grade school in New York and high school in Chicago.
786 In college I majored in science. What was your major?
787 My sister graduated from high school. Graduation was last night.
788 I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree.
789 If you expect to enter the university, you should apply now.
790 This is my first year of college. I'm a freshman.
791 My uncle is a high school principal.
792 What kind of grades did you make in college?
793 During your first year of college, did you make straight A's?
794 My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches economics.
795 John has extracurricular activities. He's on the football team.

INTONATION

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- 793 During your first year of college, did you make straight A's?
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VERB STUDY

1. **enter**

- a. Children enter kindergarten at the age of five, don't they?
- b. My daughter enters the first grade this year.
- c. John entered the university two years ago.
- d. If you had entered college this year, would you be a freshman?
- e. Our bus is entering New York City now.

2. **learn (to)**

- a. In elementary school, the pupil learns to read and write.
- b. What did you learn to do today?
- c. Last year they learned to ride a bicycle.
- d. I'm learning to speak a foreign language.
- e. Didn't you ever learn to drive a car?

3. **read, write**

- a. In elementary school, children learn to read and write, don't they?
- b. That little boy reads and writes very well for his age.
- c. The students have already read the questions. Now they're writing their answers.
- d. I read my mail and then wrote some letters.

4. **train, teach**

- a. In colleges, students train to become doctors and engineers.
- b. He's been trained as a teacher.
- c. My brother teaches economics.
- d. He has taught on the faculty for nearly twenty years.
- e. Mr. Cooper is teaching French. English is taught by Mr. Jones.

5. **major (in)**

- a. In college I majored in science. What was your major?
- b. I'm majoring in music.
- c. When my father was in college, he majored in economics.
- d. If she majors in French, I'm sure she'll become a teacher.

6. **graduate (from)**

- a. My sister graduated from high school, and then went to college.
- b. I'm going to graduate from college next year.
- c. As soon as he graduates, he's going to get a job.
- d. Isn't John graduating from college in June?

7. **expect to**

- a. If you expect to enter college in the fall, you should apply now.
- b. Are you expecting to get good grades this year?
- c. I expected my brother to go to college, but he didn't.
- d. If you had expected to enter college, you should have registered.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Children enter

school
 kindergarten
 grade school
 elementary school
 the first grade
 pre-school classes
 nursery school

 at the age of five, don't they?

2. In elementary school, the child learns to

read and write
 work with numbers
 study

.

3. In secondary school, children

get more advanced knowledge
 study mathematics, physics
 and chemistry
 study history, geography and
 government
 begin to concentrate on special
 interests

.

4. In universities, students train to become

teachers and engineers
 lawyers and dentists
 doctors and nurses

.

5. He went to grade school
 in New York and

high school
 vocational school
 an electronics school
 a trade school
 a private academy

 in Chicago.

6. In college I majored in

science
 math
 physics
 languages
 history
 economics
 philosophy

 . What was your major?

7. My sister graduated

from

high school
college
a private school

.

Graduation
Commencement
The ceremony

was last night .

8. I'm a graduate of Yale University.

I have

a Bachelor of Arts degree
a B.A. degree
a Bachelor of Science degree
a Master of Arts degree
an M.S. degree
a Doctor of Philosophy degree
a Ph.D. degree

9. Do you have

a high school diploma
a special diploma
special credentials
a college degree
an honorary degree

?

10. If you expect to enter
the university, you should

apply
register
make an application
go to the registrar's office
enroll

now.

11. This is my

first
second
third
fourth
third
second

year of college. I'm

a freshman
a sophomore
a junior
a senior
an upperclassman
a lowerclassman

30 UNIT THREE

12. My uncle is . Do you know him?

a high school principal
an elementary school head
a college president
a university dean
a graduate lecturer
a faculty professor

13. What kind of grades did you make

in college
during your early school
years
through high school
in your junior high
school years

14. During your first year of college, did you make

straight A's
a B average
many C's
the honor roll
good grades
poor grades

15. My brother is a member of the faculty.

He teaches

economics
psychology
pathology
computer mathematics
civil engineering
electrical engineering

16. John has extracurricular activities.

He's

on the football team
president of his class
in the school band
editor of the school paper
active in sports

READING



Schools and Education

Life in the twentieth century demands preparation. Today, all individuals in a country must have adequate schooling to prepare them for their work as well as for their responsibilities as citizens. With this in mind, national leaders everywhere are placing more emphasis on the education of the young.

In the United States, government officials, parents, and teachers are working hard to give the children—tomorrow's decision makers—the best preparation available.

There is no national school policy in the United States. Each of the fifty states makes its own rules and regulations for its schools, but there are many similarities among the fifty school systems. Public schools in all states are supported by taxes paid by the citizens of the individual state. In most states the children are required to attend school until they reach the age of sixteen.

When they become six years old, children begin elementary school. After six years in elementary school, they go into junior high school and remain there for three years. The last three years of their public school education are spent in senior high school, from which they graduate at the age of eighteen.

A great number of high school graduates continue their education in one of the many colleges or universities in the country. After four years, they receive a bachelor's degree. Some continue studying for a master's degree and perhaps a doctor's degree.

Questions

1. At what age does a child in the United States enter elementary school?
2. Are public schools in the United States free to the students? Why?
3. How long does the law require that a student go to school in most states?
4. At what age do most students graduate from high school?
5. Why is education so important today?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I finally made it. I'm now a college graduate. Would you like to hear about it?

I made pretty good grades. I had B's in science and math, but I made straight A's in my major. What did you major in?

Yes, I was active in extracurricular activities. Because of my training on school newspapers since my junior high school years, I became editor of the Yale paper. Were you active in sports?

Yes, I'll go on for my Master's. I expect to teach history and government in a secondary school. Did you ever teach in a high school?

Yes, I should apply soon. I think I'll make an application for a position as graduate lecturer at Yale. Do you think I have a chance to get it?

Yes, I had to work very hard for my Bachelor's degree. I'm proud to be a graduate of Yale University. Were you proud to graduate from Yale?

STUDENT B

Yes, I was very proud to be a Yale man. I have a Master of Arts degree and my Ph.D. also. You're going on for your M.A. aren't you?

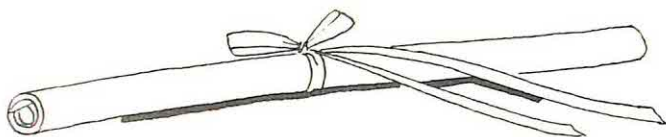
Yes, I taught in high school. That was before I became a college professor. You made good grades at Yale, didn't you?

I majored in child psychology. I was very interested in the way children learn to read and write. You were active in extracurricular activities, weren't you?

Yes, I think you have a good chance. You should go to the registrar's office and apply there.

Yes, I'd like to hear about it. You had to work hard to earn your Bachelor of Arts degree, didn't you?

Yes, I was active in sports. During my junior and senior years, I was on the Yale football team. If you're going to graduate school, you should apply soon, shouldn't you?



GRAMMAR REVIEW

Modifiers of Nouns

Adjective Clauses and Adjective Phrases

1. Adjective Clauses

Pattern A

Commencement,	which is a graduation ceremony,	was last night.
My sister,	who received a B.A. degree,	graduated last night.
My brother,	whose major was economics,	is a teacher.
Kindergarten is for children	who are five years old.	
High school is for older children	whose knowledge is more advanced.	
Some students attend academies,	which are private schools.	

Pattern B

The subject	(which) I prefer	is science.
The sport	(which) I am active in	is football.
The man	(whom) I spoke to	is a faculty professor.
The year	(when) I was a freshman	was difficult.
The library	(that) I study in	is quiet.

2. Adjective Phrases

Students	in high school	get advanced knowledge.
Graduates	of secondary schools	receive diplomas.
Students	with good grades	make the honor roll.
The professor	on the faculty	is my uncle.
The school	near New York City	is a private academy.
A Ph.D.	from a university	is an advanced degree.
The student	majoring in languages	plans to teach.
Students	wishing to register	should see the registrar.
Students	training to be doctors	must attend college.
Classes	taught at universities	are more advanced.
Football,	enjoyed by the students,	is extracurricular.

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Yes, I had to work very hard for my Bachelor's degree. I'm proud to be a graduate of Yale University. Were you proud to graduate from Yale?

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Yes, I was very proud to be a Yale man. I have a Master of Arts degree and my Ph.D. also. You're going on for your M.A. aren't you?

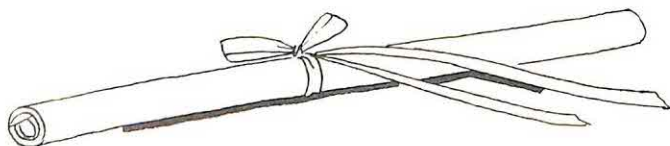
Yes, I taught in high school. That was before I became a college professor. You made good grades at Yale, didn't you?

I majored in child psychology. I was very interested in the way children learn to read and write. You were active in extracurricular activities, weren't you?

Yes, I think you have a good chance. You should go to the registrar's office and apply there.

Yes, I'd like to hear about it. You had to work hard to earn your Bachelor of Arts degree, didn't you?

Yes, I was active in sports. During my junior and senior years, I was on the Yale football team. If you're going to graduate school, you should apply soon, shouldn't you?



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Football,	enjoyed by the students,	is extracurricular.

3. Comparison—adjective phrase and adjective clause

Students		in high school	get advanced knowledge.
Students	who are	in high school	get advanced knowledge.
The student		majoring in languages	plans to teach.
The student	who is	majoring in languages	plans to teach.
Football,		enjoyed by the students,	is extracurricular.
Football,	which is	enjoyed by the students,	is extracurricular.

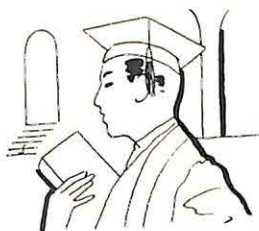
GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Change the sentence as indicated in the cue, or substitute the cue words in the appropriate position in the sentence. Make any other necessary changes in each sentence. Follow the examples.

1. Your sister, ⁽¹⁾ who graduated last night, ⁽²⁾ received a B.A. degree.
 - a. Question *Did your sister, who graduated last night, receive a B.A. degree?*
 - b. *who majored in economics* ⁽¹⁾ *Did your sister, who majored in economics, receive a B.A. degree?*
 - c. Statement *Your sister, who majored in economics, received a B.A. degree.*
 - d. *received high grades* ⁽²⁾
 - e. *was an excellent student* ⁽²⁾
 - f. Question
 - g. *who was active in sports* ⁽¹⁾
 - h. Statement
 - i. *who was editor of the school paper* ⁽¹⁾
 - j. *graduated with honors* ⁽²⁾

2. **High school is for older children whose knowledge is more advanced.**
- (1) *a. is for young adults* (2) *High school is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.*
- (3) *b. college* (1) *College is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.*
- c. who want to concentrate on special interests* (3) *College is for young adults who want to concentrate on special interests.*
- d. Question*
- e. who want to become teachers and engineers* (3)
- f. Statement*
- g. who want to study psychology* (3)
- h. is for students* (2)
- i. who make good grades* (3)
- j. Negative* (Use the negative form of both verbs.)

3. **The professor on the faculty is my uncle.**
- (1) *a. with an M.A. degree* (2) *The professor with an M.A. degree is my uncle.*
- (3) *b. teaches at the university* (3) *The professor with an M.A. degree teaches at the university.*
- c. the graduate lecturer* (1) *The graduate lecturer with an M.A. degree teaches at the university.*
- d. Question*
- e. from New York City* (2)
- f. teach economics* (3)
- g. Statement*
- h. studying for his Ph.D.* (2)
- i. is on the faculty* (3)



WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences below following the example.

Example: A girl who practices nursing is a *nurse*.

- a. A man who practices law is a _____.
- b. A man who practices dentistry is a _____.
- c. A man who practices medicine is a _____.
- d. A man who has studied philosophy is a _____.
- e. A man whose profession is economics is an _____.
- f. A man who experiments in science is a _____.
- g. A man who writes history books is an _____.
- h. A man who solves mathematical problems is a _____.
- i. A man whose profession is engineering is an _____.
- j. A man who teaches is a _____.

2. In each of the following groups of words, there are four words that are related and one that is not related. Select the word that does not belong.

Example: orange, apple, pear, *steak*, grapefruit

- a. freshman, sophomore, professor, senior, junior
- b. lecturer, professor, teacher, instructor, registrar
- c. university, office, college, academy, school
- d. clerk, dean, president, school head, principal
- e. grades, marks, subject, average, credits
- f. B.A., M.S., Ph.D., U.S.A., B.S.
- g. elementary school, factory, high school, kindergarten, college
- h. football, math, physics, English, history

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition. Follow the example.

Example: The pupils learn *to* read and write. (*to, for*)

- a. I graduated _____ Yale University. (*from, to*)
- b. I majored _____ science. (*for, in*)
- c. He's _____ the football team. (*on, in*)
- d. Children enter kindergarten _____ the age of five. (*at, in*)
- e. I'm a graduate _____ Harvard University. (*of, from*)
- f. I travel to school _____ a bus in the winter. (*by, in*)
- g. On sunny days I go _____ foot. (*on, at*)
- h. Tomorrow I will go _____ car. (*in, by*)

4. Complete the following expressions with the correct form of the appropriate verb from the list below:

get
do

give
have

make
take

see
slip

- a. Will you please _____ me a favor?
- b. If you did your work on time, you wouldn't _____ into trouble.
- c. Have you _____ any thought to going on to graduate school?
- d. Did you _____ a good time in your freshman year at college?
- e. I must _____ an attempt to get better grades this year.
- f. I don't _____ any point in going to college, if you're not going to study.
- g. I forgot to register. It completely _____ my mind.
- h. I _____ your advice and majored in engineering.

WORD LIST

academy	economics	honor roll	physics
active	editor	interests	poor
activity	electrical	junior	pre-school
average	engineering	junior high school	principal
band	electronics	kindergarten	psychology
chemistry	elementary school	knowledge	registrar
civil engineering	extracurricular	lecturer	science
college	faculty	lowerclassman	secondary school
commencement	football	major	senior
computer	freshman	math	sophomore
mathematics	grade	member	special
credentials	grade school	nursery school	sports
dean	graduate	paper	trade school
degree	graduation	pathology	upperclassman
diploma	high school	philosophy	vocational school
early	honorary		

Verb Forms

concentrate
 enter
 graduate (from)
 major (in)
 register
 teach, taught (*p. and p. part.*)
 train

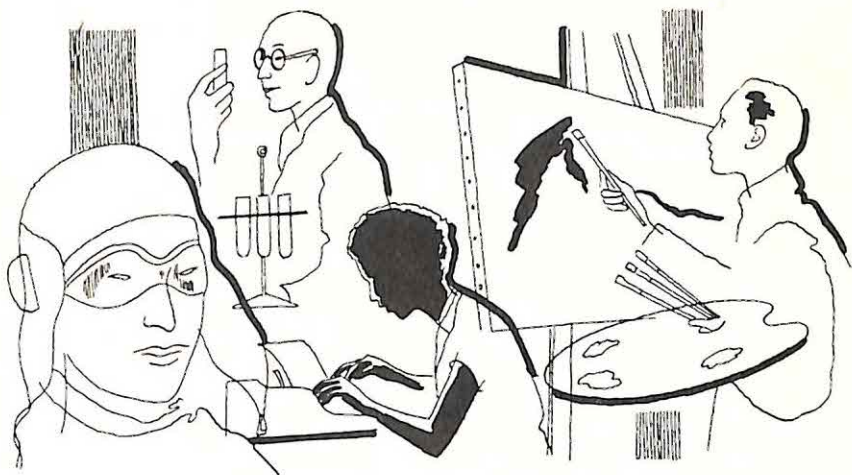
University Degrees

B.A. = Bachelor of Arts
 B.S. = Bachelor of Science
 M.A. = Master of Arts
 M.S. = Master of Science
 Ph.D. = Doctor of Philosophy

Expressions

make grades
 make straight A's

UNIT 4 WORK AND CAREERS



- 796 I'm a federal employee. I work for the Department of Labor.
797 What kind of work do you do? Are you a salesman?
798 As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a bank teller.
799 John has built up his own business. He owns a hotel.
800 What do you want to be when you grow up? Have you decided yet?
801 I like painting, but I wouldn't want it to be my life's work.
802 Have you ever thought about a career in the medical profession?
803 My uncle was a pilot with the airlines. He just retired.
804 My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.
805 I have a good-paying job with excellent hours.
806 My sister worked as a secretary before she got married.
807 George's father is an attorney. He has his own practice.
808 He always takes pride in his work. He's very efficient.
809 Mr. Smith is a politician. He's running for election as governor.
810 After a successful career in business, he was appointed ambassador.

INTONATION

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809 Mr. Smith is a politician. He's running for election as governor.

810 After a successful career in business, he was appointed ambassador.

VERB STUDY

1. **work**
 - a. I work for the Department of Labor.
 - b. I've worked here for more than fifteen years.
 - c. My sister works for the airlines. She's a secretary.
 - d. I'm working late tonight.
2. **complete**
 - a. When I complete my training, I'm going to be a bank teller.
 - b. Betty Cole completed her work late last night.
 - c. If he completes his training, he's going to be a doctor.
 - d. I'm completing my training this month.
3. **build up**
 - a. John has built up his own business. He owns a hotel.
 - b. He has a successful business. He built it up himself.
 - c. You have to work hard to build up your own business.
 - d. He was successful in building up his own business.
4. **retire**
 - a. My uncle was a pilot with the airlines. He just retired last month.
 - b. Are you going to retire this year?
 - c. When he retires, he's going to Florida.
 - d. My father retired last year after working for 35 years.
5. **be promoted**
 - a. My brother was just promoted to the rank of lieutenant.
 - b. When he's promoted again, he'll be a captain.
 - c. John is being promoted to the rank of major this month.
 - d. Mr. Jones has been promoted. He's now the office manager.
6. **run (for)**
 - a. Mr. Smith is a politician. He's running for election as governor.
 - b. You ran for election as governor in 1958, didn't you?
 - c. If he runs for election, he'll be elected governor.
 - d. If you had run for election, I'm sure you would have won.
7. **be appointed**
 - a. After a successful career in business, he was appointed ambassador.
 - b. When were you appointed president of the university?
 - c. If you were to be appointed ambassador, what country would you like to go to?
 - d. George is being appointed the new ambassador to this country.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. I'm a federal employee. I work for the

Department of

Labor
Commerce
Agriculture
State
Justice

2. What kind of work do you do?

Are you a

salesman
truck driver
bus driver
department store clerk
government worker

?

3. As soon as I complete my training,

I'm going to be a

bank teller
missile expert
pilot
hotel manager
bookkeeper

4. John has built up his own business.

He

owns a hotel
has a taxicab company
manages a shoe factory
is a florist
has a barbershop
runs a restaurant

5. What do you want to be

when you grow up
after you're on your own
when you finish your training
after you finish school

?

Have you decided yet?

6. I like painting
working in an office
writing
music
teaching swimming, but I wouldn't want it to be my life's work.

7. Have you ever thought about a career in the medical profession
the legal profession
electronics
medicine
the air force
the army
the navy ?

8. My uncle was a pilot
policeman
fireman
singer
conductor with the airlines
police department
fire department
opera company
railroad.

He just retired.

9. My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the rank of major
colonel
general
lieutenant
captain.

10. I have a good-paying job with excellent hours
good working conditions
a vacation every year
annual increases in salary
many fringe benefits.

44 UNIT FOUR

11. My sister worked as

a secretary
an office clerk
an airline hostess
a nurse
a technician
a salesgirl in a dress shop

before she got married.

12. George's father is

an attorney
a dentist
a medical doctor
a criminal lawyer
an engineer

. He has his own practice.

13. He always takes pride in his work. He's very

efficient
industrious
meticulous
accurate
devoted
dedicated

14. Mr. Smith is a politician.

He's running for election as

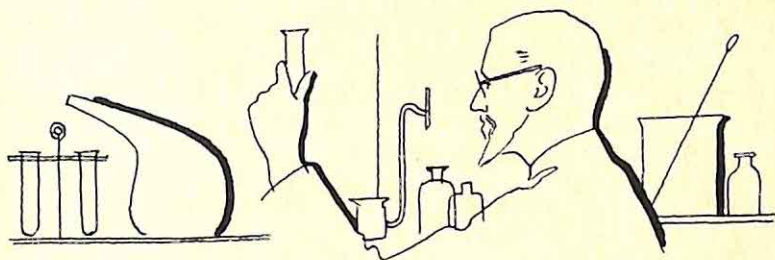
governor
mayor
representative
senator
president

15. After a successful
career in

business
politics
the army
the foreign service

, he was appointed ambassador

READING



Work and Careers

Sometimes we say that someone we know is "a square peg in a round hole". This simply means that the person we are talking about is not suited for the job he is doing. He may be a bookkeeper who really wants to be an actor or a mechanic who likes cooking. Unfortunately, many people in the world are "square pegs"; they are not doing the kind of work they should be doing, for one reason or another. As a result they probably are not doing a very good job and certainly they are not happy.

Choosing the right career is very important. Most of us spend a great part of our lives at our jobs. For that reason we should try to find out what our talents are and how we can use them. We can do this through aptitude tests, interviews with specialists, and study of books in our field of interest.

There are many careers open to each of us. Perhaps we like science. Then we might prepare ourselves to be chemists, physicists, or biologists. Maybe our interests take us into the business world and such work as accounting, personnel management or public relations. Many persons find their place in government service. Teaching, newspaper work, medicine, engineering—these and many other fields offer fascinating careers to persons with talent and training.

Questions

1. Why is it important to find the right career?
2. Name three ways that we can find the right career.
3. What are some of the careers found in the scientific world?
4. What do we mean by "square peg in a round hole"?
5. Do you know anyone who is not happy in his work? Is he a "square peg in a round hole"?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I'm looking for a job, sir. Can you help me?

No, I haven't graduated from college. But I did major in bookkeeping in business school. I worked as a bank teller, but my feet hurt from standing all day. Do you have a job where I can sit down?

Oh, yes, I take great pride in my work. When I had a job as a house painter, I sometimes spent all day just cleaning my brushes. But the paint gave me headaches. Can you tell me more about the waiter's job?

Yes, it does sound interesting. But I don't think I'm strong enough to lift those heavy trays. Do you have something that doesn't require lifting?

Yes, I've had other jobs. I worked as a conductor on a railroad, but the movement of the train made me sick. Do you have work that doesn't require travel?

No, I don't want a business career. I was a florist, but I didn't like it. The flowers made me sneeze. Can you suggest some other kind of work?

STUDENT B

I'll be glad to tell you more about that job as a waiter. You'll have excellent working conditions and a vacation every year. That sounds interesting, doesn't it?

Something that doesn't require travel? Let's see. I have a job for you as a waiter in a hotel restaurant. It's a good-paying job with many fringe benefits. You're efficient and you take pride in your work, don't you?

Of course, I can help you. The Acme Employment Agency has helped all kinds of people from missile experts to swimming teachers. You want a career in business, don't you?

Yes, I can suggest many other kinds of work. But first I must find out more about your training. You're a college graduate, aren't you?

You want a job that lets you sit? I think we can find one. But I must know more about your experience. You've had other jobs, haven't you?

No lifting? You can't lift, you can't travel, you can't stand up, and flowers and paint make you sick! You need a medical doctor more than a job. There's an MD in this building. I suggest that you go see him. Good-bye!

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Modifiers of Verbs: Adverbial Clauses and Adverbial Phrases

1. Adverbial Clauses

	MAIN OR INDEPENDENT + CLAUSE	ADVERBIAL CLAUSE
REASON	I enjoy my job I enjoy my job	since it has excellent hours. because it has fringe benefits.
OPPOSITION	I enjoy my job	although I work long hours.
CONDITION	You can't be a pilot You can be a pilot	unless you complete your training if you complete your training.
PLACE	He won't work He takes pride in his work	where the hours are long. wherever he works.
TIME	You can't be a doctor You can be a doctor You can work hard You can't be a doctor You can be a doctor You can be a doctor	until you grow up. when you grow up. while you are studying. before you graduate from medical school. after you graduate from medical school. as soon as you complete your training.

2. Adverbial Phrases

STATEMENT	+ ADVERBIAL PHRASE
I was in the army	before college.
I studied law	during my college years.
I went to college	for four years.
I have been practicing law	since graduation.
I opened my own office	in July.
I will practice law	until retirement.
I will be rich	by then.
I will enter politics	after my business career.

3. Comparison—adverbial phrase and adverbial clause

STATEMENT	+ ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OR ADVERBIAL PHRASE
I enjoy my job	because of the fringe benefits.
I enjoy my job	because it has fringe benefits.
I enjoy my job	in spite of the long hours.
I enjoy my job	although I work long hours.

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Change the sentence as indicated in the cue or substitute the cue words in the appropriate position in the sentence. Make any other necessary changes in each sentence. Follow the examples.

(1)

(2)

1. I **enjoy my job** **since it has fringe benefits.**

- a. *although I work long hours* (2) I enjoy my job *although I work long hours.*
- b. *enjoy writing books* (1) I *enjoy writing books* *although I work long hours.*
- c. *because I receive a good salary* (2) I *enjoy writing books because I receive a good salary.*
- d. *if I have good working conditions* (2)
- e. *will take pride in my work* (1)
- f. *when I have my own business* (2)
- g. *will take a vacation every year* (1)
- h. *after I'm on my own* (2)
- i. *as soon as I can* (2)
- j. *will start my own business* (1)

(1)

2. You can't be a pilot **until** you complete your training.

- a. *while* (1) You can't be a pilot *while* you are completing your training.
- b. Question *Can't you be a pilot while you are completing your training?*
- c. *before* *Can't you be a pilot before you complete your training?*
- d. Statement *You can't be a pilot before you complete your training.*
- e. *after* (Affirmative) You can be a pilot *after* you complete your training.
- f. *as soon as*
- g. Question
- h. *when*
- i. Statement
- j. *if*

(1)

(2)

3. I **studied law** **during my college years.**

- a. *since high school* (2) I've studied law *since high school.*
- b. *for four years* (2) I've studied law *for four years.*

- c. *practiced law* (1) I've *practiced law* for four years.
 d. *during the past year* (2) I *practiced law during the past year*.
 e. *was very industrious* (1)
 f. *in the summer* (2)
 g. *until my retirement* (2)
 h. *received an annual increase in salary* (1)
 i. *got some fringe benefits* (1)
 j. *after retirement* (2)

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Select the word from the following list that best completes each of the sentences below.

difficult	promoted	meticulous	profession
manages	retired	employed	dedicated

Example: This lesson is *hard*. The words are *difficult*.

- a. John is a very *careful* student. He is _____.
 b. I *work* in an office. I am _____ as a secretary.
 c. If I had my choice of *careers*, I would choose the medical _____.
 d. My uncle *runs* his own business. He _____ it by himself.
 e. I *was advanced* from the rank of Captain. I was _____ to Major.
 f. When my father became 65 years old, he *stopped working*. He _____ from his profession.
 g. Mr. Holmes *devoted* his entire life to the practice of law. He was a _____ man.
2. Select the word(s) from Column B that best describes the job or profession in Column A. Read the complete sentence.

COLUMN A

- A man who drives trucks is a
- A man who sells is a
- A man who works for the government is a
- A man who works in a bank is a
- A man who manages a hotel is a
- A man who governs a state is a
- A man who teaches swimming is a
- A man who owns a hotel is a

COLUMN B

- bank teller
- salesman
- hotel owner
- truck driver
- governor
- hotel manager
- government worker
- swimming teacher

50 UNIT FOUR

3. Add the syllable "in-" or "un-" to the beginning of the words in parentheses to give them negative meaning. Then complete the sentences with the negative forms of the words.

Example: Your story doesn't sound true. It is *unbelievable*. (*believable*)

- John is a careless worker. He is _____. (*efficient*)
- I have not selected a career. I am _____. (*decided*)
- Mr. Brown is not a famous painter. He is _____. (*known*)
- Mr. Jones is a poor manager. His business is _____. (*successful*)
- My employer won't raise my salary. He is very _____. (*considerate*)
- I do not want to become an airline pilot. That career is _____. (*safe*)
- I would like to be an ambassador to a foreign country. I want a career that is _____. (*usual*)

WORD LIST

accurate	dedicated	increase	politics
air force	devoted	industrious	practice
airline	driver	legal	rank
ambassador	efficient	lieutenant	representative
army	expert	major	salesgirl
attorney	factory	meticulous	secretary
bank teller	federal	missile	service
bookkeeper	fireman	navy	shop
career	florist	painting	taxicab
company	fringe benefits	pilot	technician
conductor	general	politician	worker
criminal	good-paying		

U.S. Government Offices

Department of Agriculture
 Department of Commerce
 Department of Justice
 Department of Labor
 Department of State

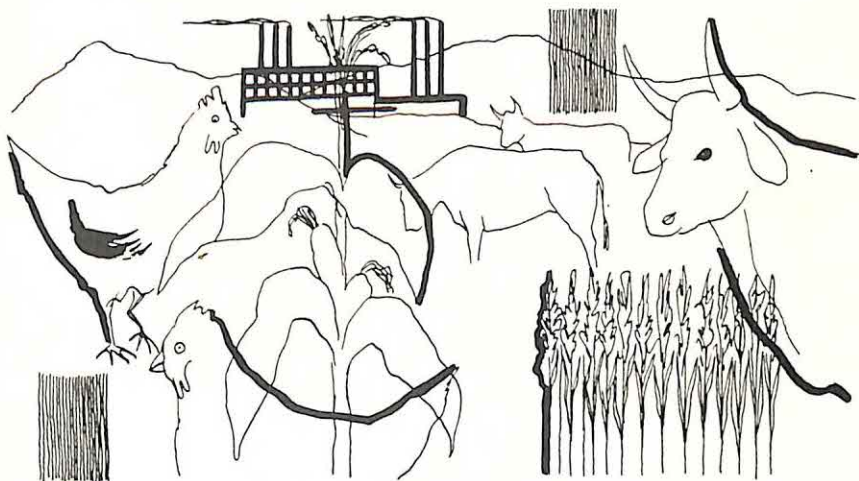
Verb Forms

appoint
 build up
 manage
 promote
 retire

Expressions

run a business
 run for election
 take pride (in)

UNIT 5 FARMS AND FACTORIES



- 811 Because of the warm and sunny weather, oranges grow very well here
812 In this flat country people grow wheat and corn and raise cattle.
813 The ground around here is stony and not very good for farming.
814 What are the principal farm products in this region?
815 Milk, butter, and cheese are shipped here from the dairy farms.
816 They had to cut down a lot of trees to make room for farms.
817 At this time of the year farmers plow their fields.
818 On many farms you'll find cows and chickens.
819 If you have cows you have to get up early to do the milking.
820 Tractors have revolutionized farming.
821 In the United States, there are many factories for making cloth.
822 Factories employ both male and female workers.
823 If you work in a factory, you usually have to punch a clock.
824 Is meat packing a big industry in your country?
825 Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry?

INTONATION

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823 If you work in a factory, you usually have to punch a clock.

824 Is meat packing a big industry in your country?

825 Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry?

VERB STUDY

1. **grow**

- a. Because of the warm climate, oranges grow very well here.
- b. I used to see a lot of oranges growing here, but I don't anymore.
- c. Last year the farmer grew corn on this land. I don't know what he'll grow this year.
- d. If your land had been fertile, you could have grown tobacco.

2. **raise**

- a. In this flat country people raise cattle.
- b. I'm raising chickens this year.
- c. Mr. Cooper raises cattle on his farm, doesn't he?
- d. I've often raised chickens, but I've never raised pigs.

3. **be shipped**

- a. Milk, butter and cheese are shipped here from the dairy farms.
- b. The books you want were shipped to you three months ago.
- c. If the books had been shipped several months ago, I would have gotten them by now.

4. **cut down**

- a. They had to cut down a lot of trees to make room for farms.
- b. They're cutting down all the trees in this area.
- c. Who cut this tree down? Do you know?
- d. If I had cut that tree down, I would have told you about it.

5. **plow**

- a. At this time of the year farmers plow their fields.
- b. He always plows his fields in September or October.
- c. I wish I had finished plowing the fields this morning.

6. **revolutionize**

- a. Tractors have revolutionized farming.
- b. The new tractors are revolutionizing farming around here.
- c. Modern machinery has revolutionized industry.

7. **employ**

- a. Factories employ both male and female workers.
- b. This company employs ten people.
- c. If they had employed me, I would have worked hard.

8. **punch (a clock)**

- a. If you work in a factory, you usually have to punch a clock.
- b. What time did you punch the clock this morning?
- c. As soon as he got to work this morning, he punched the clock.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Because of the warm
and sunny weather,

oranges
lemons
cotton and peanuts
tobacco and rice
fruits

 grow very well here.

2. In this flat country people
grow wheat and corn and raise

cattle
pigs
sheep
chickens
thoroughbreds

.

3. The ground around here is

stony
swamp land
mostly clay
rocky

 and not very good for farming.

4. What are the principal

farm products
crops
natural resources
minerals

 in this region?

5. Milk, butter and cheese are

shipped
brought in
transported
flown

 here from the dairy farms.

6. They had to

cut down a lot of trees
clear a lot of land
burn a lot of underbrush
work for many years

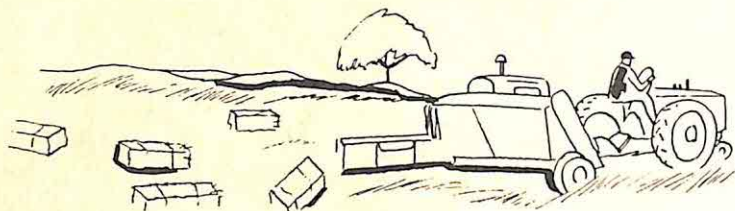
 to make room for farms.

7. At this time of the year, farmers

plow their fields
cultivate their lands
plant their fields
harvest their crops
get ready for the autumn harvest

8. On many farms you'll find cows and chickens
livestock
pet dogs and cats
modern farm equipment .
9. If you have cows
livestock
crops you have to get up early to do the milking
feeding
plowing .
10. Tractors
Modern farm implements
Milkers
Binders and threshers
Hay loaders and reapers
Feed grinders have revolutionized farming.
11. In the United States, there are many factories for making cloth
automobiles
furniture
leather goods
steel
appliances .
12. Factories employ
give jobs to
have work for both male and female workers.
13. If you work in a factory, you usually have to punch a clock
carry a lunch to work
get to work on time
work five days a week .
14. Is meat packing
food processing
fishing
fish canning a big industry in your country?
15. Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles
airplanes
clothing
furniture is a major industry?

READING



Farms and Factories

The Jensens are a typical American farm family. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen came from Norway many years ago and settled on a dairy farm in Minnesota. Their four children grew up there. The two boys, Olaf and Carl, helped their father take care of the farm. They plowed and planted the fields, harvested the crops and milked the cows. The daughters, Inga and Sigrid, helped their mother with the housework. There was always a lot to do and the whole family worked very hard.

Today Mr. and Mrs. Jensen are old and cannot work as hard as they did when they were younger. Their son Olaf runs the farm now and his wife and children help him. The work is not as hard now as it used to be. Olaf has bought several machines which do many of the things formerly done by hand.

The other three children have moved away. Sigrid married a farmer and lives nearby. Carl is living in Minneapolis where he has a good job as manager of a factory which makes dairy products. Some of the milk used by the factory comes from Olaf Jensen's farm. Inga went to the State University and is now teaching in a high school in St. Paul.

The story of the Jensens is not unusual. Although life on the farm has changed a great deal, farming is still a necessary and very important occupation. However, city life attracts young people like Carl and Inga Jensen. Every year many of them leave the farms and take jobs in the many factories which are located in or near large cities.

Questions

1. Describe the Jensen family.
2. What are some of the things that farmers do?
3. Do all of the Jensens still live on the farm?
4. What important products are made from milk?
5. Why is farming important?
6. Which do you prefer, farm life or city life? Why?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I want to buy a farm. I think I'd like to grow wheat. Is the ground here good for that?

Yes, I work only five days a week. But farming isn't so hard any longer, is it? Haven't tractors, reapers and other farm equipment revolutionized farming?

Yes, I do enjoy hard work. For years I have worked in a factory and punched a clock at the same time each day. Now I want to be a farmer. Don't you think farming is a wonderful life?

No, I've never owned a farm. I work in an automobile factory. Have you ever worked in a factory?

I don't mind getting up early each morning. I just want to get away from the factory. How nice it would be to raise cows and chickens or grow wheat and corn. Is your farm for sale?

Yes, we employ both males and females. Many of the women work as secretaries and clerks. Do you think farming is hard work?

STUDENT B

Yes, farming is very hard work. Plowing, planting, and harvesting mean long hours almost every day of the year. You work only five days a week, don't you?

Perhaps farming is a wonderful life, if you have warm and sunny weather and flat fertile land. But you have to get up at dawn each morning. You like to get up early, don't you?

Yes, modern farm equipment has revolutionized farming. But the farmer still must cut down trees, clear a lot of land and cultivate the soil. Do you enjoy hard work?

Yes, my farm is for sale. You can have it at a very low price. I'm going to the city to get a job in a factory and work only five days a week!

No, the ground here isn't good for wheat. The soil is too rocky. It isn't good for farming at all. You've never owned a farm, have you?

No, I've never worked in a factory, but many of my friends have. Your factory employs both male and female workers, doesn't it?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Conditional Sentence Patterns

1. Conditional clauses with *if* and *unless*

Pattern A: Real Conditions

If the ground is	fertile,	it is good for farming.
If the ground isn't	fertile,	{ it isn't good for farming.
Unless the ground is	fertile,	
If the ground is	hilly,	
If the weather is	warm,	you can grow tobacco.
If the weather isn't	warm,	{ you can't grow tobacco.
Unless the weather is	warm,	
If the weather is	cold,	
If you cultivate	your land,	you will have good crops.
If you don't cultivate	your land,	{ you won't have good crops.
Unless you cultivate	your land,	

Pattern B: Unreal Conditions

If the ground were	fertile,	it would be good for farming.
If the ground weren't	fertile,	{ it wouldn't be good for farming.
Unless the ground were	fertile,	
If the ground were	stony,	
If the weather were	warm,	you could grow tobacco.
If the weather weren't	warm,	{ you couldn't grow tobacco.
Unless the weather were	warm,	
If the weather were	cold,	
If you cultivated	your land,	you would have good crops.
If you didn't cultivate	your land,	{ you wouldn't have good crops.
Unless you cultivated	your land,	

Pattern C: Unreal Conditions—past

If the ground had been fertile,	it would have been	good for farming.
If the ground had been stony,	it wouldn't have been	good for farming.
If the weather had been warm,	you could have grown	tobacco.
If the weather had been cold,	you couldn't have grown	tobacco.
If you had cultivated your land	you would have had	good crops.
If you hadn't cultivated your land,	you wouldn't have had	good crops.

2. Comparison—Simple statement and sentence pattern with the verb *wish*

	I work	five days a week.
I wish	I worked	only three days a week.
I wish	I had worked	only three days a week last year.
	I get	to work late once in a while.
I wish	I got	to work on time every day.
I wish	I had gotten	to work on time yesterday.
	I have to	work in a factory.
I wish	I didn't have to	work in a factory every day.
I wish	I hadn't had to	work in a factory last year.

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words in the appropriate position and make any other necessary changes in each sentence. Follow the examples.

(1)

(2)

1. If the ground is fertile, it is good for farming.

a. if the ground were fertile

(1)

b. if the ground had been fertile (1)

c. you would have had good crops (2)

d. you would have good crops (2)

e. you will have good crops (2)

f. if you cultivate your land (1)

g. if you cultivated your land (1)

h. if you had cultivated your land (1)

i. you could have grown tobacco (2)

j. you could grow tobacco (2)

k. you can grow tobacco (2)

l. if the weather is warm (1)

m. if the weather were warm (1)

n. if the weather had been warm (1)

If the ground were fertile, it would be good for farming.

If the ground had been fertile, it would have been good for farming.

If the ground had been fertile, you would have had good crops.

If the ground were fertile, you would have good crops.

If the ground is fertile, you will have good crops.



(1)

(2)

2. **Unless you cultivate your land, you won't have good crops.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. unless you cultivated your land, (1) | <i>Unless you cultivated your land, you wouldn't have good crops.</i> |
| b. if you hadn't cultivated your land, (1) | <i>If you hadn't cultivated your land, you wouldn't have had good crops.</i> |
| c. it wouldn't have been good for farming (2) | <i>If you hadn't cultivated your land, it wouldn't have been good for farming.</i> |
| d. it wouldn't be good for farming (2) | <i>If you didn't cultivate your land, it wouldn't be good for farming.</i> |
| e. it won't be good for farming (2) | <i>If you don't cultivate your land, it won't be good for farming.</i> |
| f. unless the weather is warm (1) | |
| g. unless the weather were warm (1) | |
| h. if the weather hadn't been warm (1) | |
| i. you couldn't have grown tobacco (2) | |
| j. you couldn't grow tobacco (2) | |
| k. you can't grow tobacco (2) | |
| l. unless the land is fertile (1) | |
| m. unless the land were fertile (1) | |
| n. if the land hadn't been fertile (1) | |

(1)

(2)

(3)

3. **— I get to work on time every day.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. I wish (1) | <i>I wish I got to work on time every day.</i> |
| b. yesterday (3) | <i>I wish I had gotten to work on time yesterday.</i> |
| c. I hadn't had to work (2) | <i>I wish I hadn't had to work yesterday.</i> |
| d. every day (3) | <i>I wish I didn't have to work every day.</i> |
| e. I didn't work in a factory (2) | |
| f. last year (3) | |
| g. I could have worked on a farm (2) | |
| h. every summer (3) | |
| i. I worked only three days a week (2) | |
| j. last summer (3) | |

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Select the word or words from the following list that best completes each of the sentences below:

raised	employed	cut down	plowed
grown	shipped	manufactured	milked

- a. Chickens and pigs are _____ on farms.
 - b. Butter and cheese are _____ here from dairy farms.
 - c. Cows must be _____ every day.
 - d. Wheat and corn are _____ in this flat country.
 - e. Trees have to be _____ to make room for farms in the valley.
 - f. In the spring, the fields are _____ by the farmers.
 - g. Male and female workers are _____ in a factory.
 - h. Automobiles are _____ in industrial areas.
2. Pronunciation: Mark the heavily accented syllable in each of the word forms below. Follow the example.

Example: opposition oppose

a. revolution	revolutionize	e. manufacture	manufacture
b. transportation	transport	f. employment	employ
c. cultivation	cultivate	g. equipment	equip
d. industry	industrialize	h. production	produce

3. In each of the following groups of words, there are four words that are related and one that is not related. Select the word that does not belong.

Example: oranges, apples, pears, *steak*, grapefruit

- a. tractors, reapers, furniture, milkers, threshers
- b. automobiles, airplanes, peanuts, boats, furniture
- c. meat packing, fish canning, lumbering, swimming, food processing
- d. milk, wheat, butter, cheese, cream
- e. cattle, pigs, chickens, corn, thoroughbreds
- f. plow, cultivate, harvest, plant, manufacture
- g. tobacco, peanuts, cotton, livestock, rice
- h. burned, shipped, brought in, transported, flown

WORD LIST

appliance	field	manufacturing	sheep
autumn	fish canning	meat packing	steel
because of	food processing	milker	swamp
binder	ground	mostly	thoroughbred
clay	harvest	peanut	thresher
cloth	hay loader	pig	tobacco
clothing	implement	principal	tractor
dairy	industry	product	true
equipment	lemon	reaper	underbrush
feed grinder	livestock	rice	wheat
female	male	rocky	

Verb Forms

bring in,	plow
brought in (<i>p. and p. part.</i>)	punch
cultivate	revolutionize
cut down,	ship
cut down (<i>p. and p. part.</i>)	transport
plant	

Expressions

do the feeding
do the milking
do the plowing
make room (for)
punch a clock

UNIT 6 HOBBIES AND INTERESTS



- 826 My hobby is collecting stamps. Do you have a hobby?
827 I've always thought photography would be an interesting hobby.
828 Some people like horseback riding, but I prefer golfing as a hobby.
829 Do you have any special interests other than your job?
830 Learning foreign languages is just an avocation with me.
831 I find stamp collecting relaxing and it takes my mind off my work.
832 On weekends I like to get my mind off my work by reading good books.
833 My cousin is a member of a drama club. He seems to enjoy acting.
834 He plays the piano for his own enjoyment.
835 I've gotten interested in hi-fi. I'm building my own equipment.
836 He's not a professional. He plays the piano for the fun of it.
837 I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of that one.
838 The trouble with photography is that it's an expensive hobby.
839 That's a rare set of coins. How long did it take you to collect them?
840 I started a new hobby. I got tired of working in the garden.

INTONATION

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- 839 That's a rare set of coins. How long did it take you to collect them?
- 840 I started a new hobby. I got tired of working in the garden.

VERB STUDY

1. collect

- a. How long did it take you to collect those coins?
- b. I collected them last year.
- c. John collects coins, but Henry collects stamps.
- d. I'm collecting stamps, too.

2. take (one's) mind off

- a. Stamp collecting takes my mind off my work.
- b. He needed something to take his mind off his work.
- c. His new hobby seems to be taking his mind off his work.
- d. His new hobby took his mind off his work.

3. get (one's) mind off

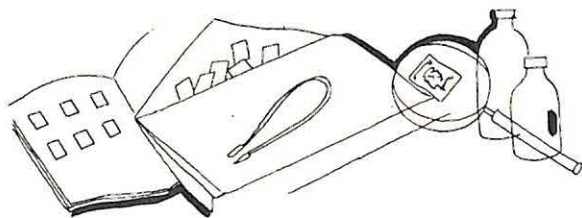
- a. On weekends I like to get my mind off my work.
- b. He got his mind off his work by reading his new book.
- c. You haven't gotten your mind off your job all evening.
- d. I'm interested in getting my mind off my work. Can you suggest a hobby?

4. start

- a. I started a new hobby last week.
- b. He's starting a new hobby this month.
- c. He always starts something and then doesn't finish it.
- d. If I had started this hobby last year, I would have collected a lot of stamps by now.

5. hear (of)

- a. I've heard of a lot of different hobbies.
- b. Have you ever heard of collecting stamps as a hobby?
- c. If a new stamp comes out, he hears of it immediately.
- d. If I had heard of that before, I would have remembered it.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. My hobby is collecting

stamps
records
coins
butterflies
books
model ships

 . Do you have a hobby?
2. I've always thought

photography
amateur radio
car racing

 would be an interesting hobby.
3. Some people like horseback riding, but I prefer

golfing
tennis
flying
croquet
ping-pong
model building

 as a hobby.
4. Do you have any special interests

other than
besides
in addition to

 your job?
5.

Learning foreign languages
Studying American history
Playing tennis

 is just an avocation with me.

6. I find stamp collecting relaxing and it takes my mind off my work.

private flying
photography
gardening

7. On weekends I like to get my mind off my work by

reading good books
working in the yard
watching TV
working in my basement
going on camping trips

8. My cousin is a

member of a

drama
riding
stamp
flying

club. He seems to enjoy

acting
riding
stamp collecting
private flying

9. He plays the piano for his own enjoyment.

violin
organ
trumpet
clarinet

10. I've gotten interested in hi-fi stereo ham radio . I'm building my own equipment.

hi-fi
stereo
ham radio

11. He's not a professional.

He plays the piano for

the fun of it
his own amusement
his own enjoyment
pleasure
fun
relaxation

12. I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never

heard of

that one
collecting umbrellas
collecting matchboxes
collecting bottle caps

13. The trouble with

photography
amateur radio
traveling

is that it's an expensive hobby.

14. That's a rare set of

coins
books
diamonds
stamps

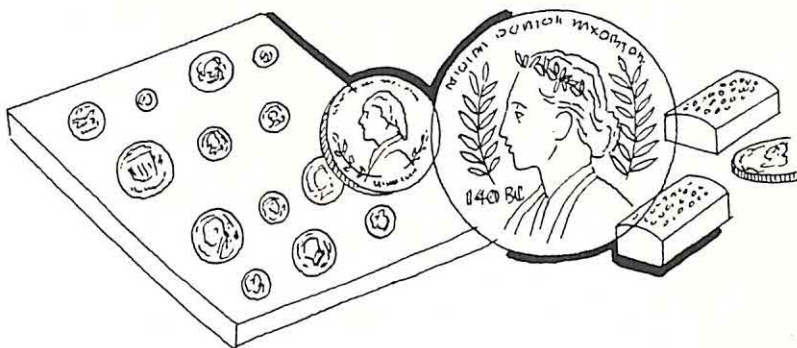
. How long did it take you to
collect them?

15. I started a new hobby.

I got tired of

working in the garden
collecting old coins
building a stamp collection

READING



Hobbies and Interests

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends they are free to relax and enjoy themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies; others participate in sports. It depends on individual interests. There are many different ways to spend our spare time.

Almost everyone has some kind of hobby. It may be anything from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money; others are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece worth \$250! He was very happy about his purchase and thought the price was reasonable. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects matchboxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are extremely valuable. Nothing makes him happier than to find a new matchbox for his collection.

That's what a hobby means, I guess. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

Questions

1. What is a hobby?
2. Name three types of hobbies.
3. Is a hobby expensive?
4. Why is a hobby important?
5. Do you have a hobby? What is it?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

My doctor says I need an outside interest to get my mind off my work. Can you suggest a hobby?

No, I've never had a stamp collection. But it takes a long time to build a good stamp collection, doesn't it?

Yes, I *am* interested in sports. I want something I can do on week-ends. Do you think golf or tennis would take my mind off my job?

No, I don't want to buy expensive equipment. I just want an avocation that is relaxing and enjoyable. Do you think collecting umbrellas would be interesting?

Yes, my job is very tiring. I'm a professional photographer of movie stars. Wouldn't that tire you out?

Yes, I play the clarinet and the violin, but I want to do something different. What is your hobby?

STUDENT B

My hobby is stamp collecting. I've just started collecting stamps and it's a lot of fun. Have you ever had a stamp collection?

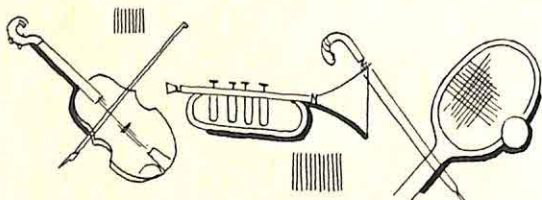
Yes, I think they would. Golf and tennis are very enjoyable, but they can be tiring. Is your job very tiring?

Yes, building a good collection takes a long time, but a rare set of stamps can be very valuable. I can see that you're not interested in stamp collecting, but how about sports?

No, taking pictures of movie stars wouldn't tire me out at all. Your profession would make a good hobby for me.

Yes, I can suggest a hobby. Electronics might be fun, but you don't want a hobby that requires a lot of expensive equipment, do you?

Collecting umbrellas! I've heard of a lot of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of that one. You don't play a musical instrument, do you?



GRAMMAR REVIEW

Sentence Patterns with Noun Clauses and Phrases

1. Questions and statements using *noun clauses*

NOUN CLAUSE: (*that* + SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT)

Do you believe	(that)	it	is	an interesting hobby?
Do you think	(that)	it	is	relaxing?
I know	(that)	it	is	expensive.
I imagine	(that)	you	have	a camera.
I hope	(that)	you	will enjoy	this hobby.
I guess	(that)	hobbies	can take	your mind off your work.

2. Comparison of simple question pattern with questions and statements using *included clauses*

Pattern A: Included Clause: (question word + verb + complement)

Did you find out	What would be an interesting hobby? what would be an interesting hobby?
Do you know	Who can build his own hi-fi? who can build his own hi-fi?
Please tell me	Which hobby is the most expensive? which hobby is the most expensive.

Pattern B: Included Clause: (question word + subject + verb + complement)

He'd like to know	How many have you collected? how many you have collected.
Ask him	How much does it cost? how much it costs.
I can't understand	How could anyone go camping? how anyone could go camping.
Please explain	What is stereo? what stereo is.
Can you tell me	Why does he collect umbrellas? why he collects umbrellas?

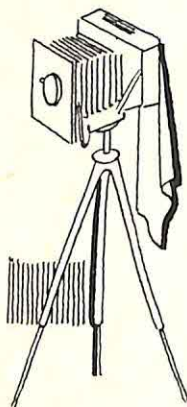
3. Questions and statements using *noun phrases* (question word + *to* + verb + complement)

I don't know	where	to buy	rare coins.
Do you understand	how	to build	hi-fi equipment?
I found out	who(m)	to ask	about gardening.
Will you advise me	when	to go	camping?
Did he let you know	how often	to practice	the piano?
I haven't decided	what	to collect	as my hobby.

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words in the appropriate position or change the sentence as indicated in the cue. Follow the examples.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Does he believe | photography | is an interesting hobby? |
| a. | Negative Question | | <i>Doesn't he believe photography is an interesting hobby?</i> |
| b. | relaxing (3) | | <i>Doesn't he believe photography is relaxing?</i> |
| c. | Negative Statement | | <i>He doesn't believe photography is relaxing.</i> |
| d. | Affirmative Statement | | <i>He believes photography is relaxing.</i> |
| e. | they think (1) | | <i>They think photography is relaxing.</i> |
| f. | too expensive (3) | | |
| g. | Question | | |
| h. | hi-fi (2) | | |
| i. | Negative Question | | |
| j. | Negative Statement | | |
| k. | we don't imagine (1) | | |
| l. | Affirmative Statement | | |
| m. | coin collecting (2) | | |
| n. | an interesting hobby (3) | | |



(1) (2) (3)
 2. — Which hobby is the most expensive?

- a. *did you find out* (1) *Did you find out which hobby is the most expensive?*
 b. *what would be* (2) *Did you find out what would be the most expensive?*
 c. *an interesting hobby* (3) *Did you find out what would be an interesting hobby?*
 d. Simple Question with *what* (item 2 + item 3) *What would be an interesting hobby?*
 e. *please tell me* (1) *Please tell me what would be an interesting hobby.*
 f. *who has* (2)
 g. Simple Question with *who*
 h. *his own hi-fi* (3)
 i. *do you know* (1)
 j. *who can build* (2)
 k. *which student would like to have* (2)
 l. *a rare coin collection* (3)
 m. Simple Question with *which student*

(1) (2)
 3. — How many stamps have you collected?

- a. *I'd like to know* (1) *I'd like to know how many stamps you have collected.*
 b. *what stereo is* (2) *I'd like to know what stereo is.*
 c. Simple Question with *what* (item 2 only) *What is stereo?*
 d. *please tell me* (1) *Please tell me what stereo is.*
 e. *how much a hi-fi costs* (2) *Please tell me how much a hi-fi costs.*
 f. Simple Question with *how much* *How much does a hi-fi cost?*
 g. *can you tell me* (1)
 h. *why he collects umbrellas* (2)
 i. Simple Question with *why*
 j. *I can't imagine* (1)
 k. *how many coins he has collected* (2)
 l. Simple Question with *how many*

- (1) (2) (3)
4. Do you know where to buy rare coins?
- a. can you tell me (1) Can you tell me where to buy rare coins?
- b. hi-fi equipment (3) Can you tell me where to buy *hi-fi equipment*?
- c. how to build (2) Can you tell me *how to build* hi-fi equipment?
- d. did you learn (1)
- e. who to ask about (2)
- f. gardening (3)
- g. I don't know (1)
- h. camping (3)
- i. when to go (2)
- j. I haven't decided (1)
- k. where to go (2)
- l. on my vacation (3)
- m. what to do (2)
- n. for a hobby (3)

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the correct noun form derived from the italicized verb. Follow the example.

Example: I *decided* to get married.

It was a difficult *decision*.

- a. My hobby is *collecting* stamps. I have a large _____.
- b. I *acted* in our last school play. I am an amateur _____.
- c. I *relax* on weekends by playing golf. I need this _____ after studying all week.
- d. He *equipped* his room with stereo. He built his own _____.
- e. I *enjoy* playing the piano. I'm not a professional, but I play for my own _____.
- f. Do you collect many things or do you *specialize* in stamps? What is your _____?
- g. I *prefer* model building as a hobby. What is your _____?

- h. I've just *begun* collecting coins. My collection is small because I am a _____.
- i. He is *pleased* with his hi-fi set. It gives him a great deal of _____ to listen to music.
- j. I *suggest* that you go on a camping trip this summer. If you follow my _____, you will enjoy your vacation.

2. For each word in Column A, select a word from Column B that has the *opposite* meaning.

A	B
a. avocation	boring
b. rare	amateur
c. expensive	profession
d. interesting	common
e. professional	cheap

3. For each word in Column A, select a word from Column B that is *similar* in meaning.

A	B
a. hobby	exhausted
b. enjoyment	unusual
c. tired	pastime
d. rare	acting
e. dramatics	fun

4. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition from the following list.

with	of	as	by
for	off	in	

- a. He plays the piano _____ his own pleasure.
- b. That's a rare set _____ books.
- c. The trouble _____ photography is that it is expensive.
- d. I got tired _____ building model ships.

- e. I like to get my mind _____ my work.
 f. I prefer tennis _____ a hobby.
 g. I've gotten interested _____ gardening.
 h. I've never heard _____ collecting umbrellas as a hobby.
 i. Flying is just an avocation _____ me.
 j. I relax _____ watching TV.

WORD LIST

acting	drama	model building	relaxation
amateur	enjoyment	organ	stamp collection
amusement	gardening	other than	stamp collecting
avocation	golfing	photography	stereo
bottle cap	ham radio	private flying	trumpet
butterfly	hi-fi (high fidelity)	professional	umbrella
camping	in addition to	racing	unusual
clarinet	match box	rare	violin
croquet	model		

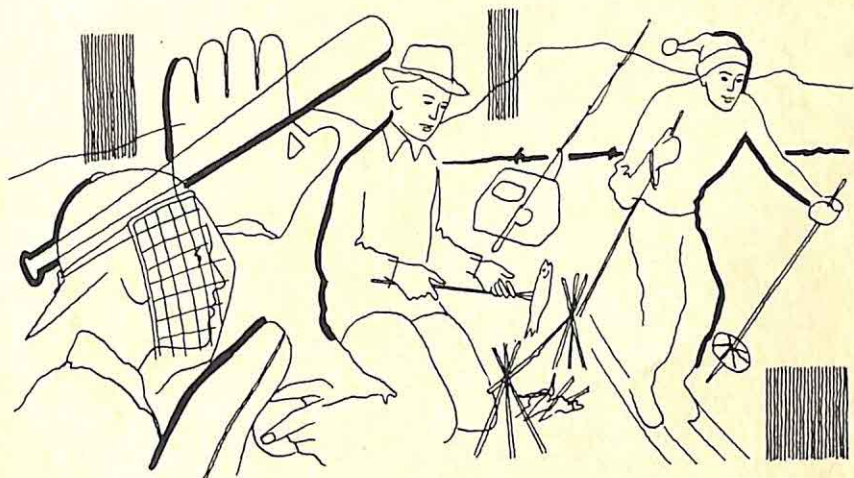
Verb

hear (of)

Expressions

find (something) relaxing
 for the fun of it
 get interested (in)
 get (one's) mind off
 get tired (of)
 take (one's) mind off

UNIT 7 RECREATION AND SPORTS



- 841 Baseball is my favorite sport. What's your favorite?
842 My nephew is a baseball player. He is a catcher.
843 When you played football, what position did you play?
844 We played a game last night. The score was tied six-to-six.
845 I went to a boxing match last night. It was a good fight.
846 When I was on the track team, I used to run the quarter mile.
847 I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like swimming.
848 My favorite winter sport is skiing. I belong to a ski club.
849 Would you be interested in going to the horse races this afternoon?
850 The hardest thing to learn is to be a good loser.
851 Be a good sport. Play according to the rules of the game.
852 Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a new tent.
853 This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. We lifted weights.
854 What do you do for recreation? Do you have a hobby?
855 My muscles are sore from playing baseball.

INTONATION

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- 855 My muscles are sore from playing baseball.

VERB STUDY

1. fish, go fishing

- a. I like fishing. I go fishing every weekend.
- b. I fish in the Columbia River and my brother fishes in the James River.
- c. If you like to go fishing, my advice is to try the Columbia River.
- d. We went fishing early this morning, but we didn't catch anything.

2. hunt, go hunting

- a. Do you like to go hunting?
- b. I don't like to hunt, but my brother does.
- c. We went hunting last month.
- d. If you had gone hunting with me, you would have enjoyed it.

3. swim, go swimming

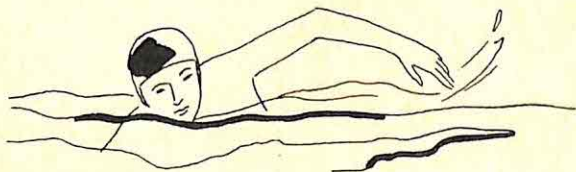
- a. I like to go swimming, but I don't like to go hunting or fishing.
- b. Do you swim in the ocean or in the lake?
- c. Last year I planned to swim the English Channel.
- d. My sister swam three miles in ten hours.
- e. We've gone swimming three times this year.

4. lift

- a. This afternoon we went to the gym. We lifted weights.
- b. He always lifts weights at the gym.
- c. Would you mind lifting this box for me?
- d. Please lift this box for me.

5. tie, be tied

- a. The score was tied six-to-six when we stopped playing.
- b. The other team is trying to tie the score.
- c. Both teams have the same score. The score is tied.
- d. Have they tied the score yet?



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1.

Baseball
Basketball
Soccer
Volleyball
Football
Tennis

 is my favorite sport. What's your favorite?

2. My nephew is a baseball player. He

is a	catcher pitcher
plays	first base second base third base shortstop left field

.

3. When you played

football
baseball
hockey
basketball

, what position did you play?

4. We played a game last night.
The score was

tied six-to-six
7-to-6 in our favor
13-to-6 in their favor

.

5. I went to a

boxing match
basketball game
swimming meet

 last night. It was a good

fight game meet

.

6. When I was on the track team, I used to

run the quarter mile
hurl the javelin
broad jump
pole-vault

.

7. I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like

swimming
water skiing
boating
hiking
camping

.

8. My favorite winter sport is skiing
ice skating
sledding . I belong to a ski
skating
sports club.

9. Would you be interested in going to the horse races
bullfight
bicycle race this afternoon?

10. The hardest thing to learn is to be a good loser
to keep score
not to lose your temper .

11. Be a good sport. Play according to the rules of the game
regulations
rules we have agreed on
official rules .

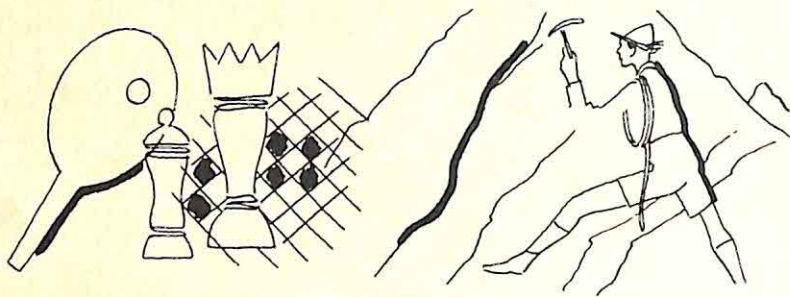
12. Our family went camping last summer.
We had to buy a new tent
sleeping bags
a kerosene lantern
camping supplies .

13. This afternoon we went to the gym
for a workout. We lifted weights
did calisthenics
played basketball
played handball .

14. What do you do for recreation?
Do you have a hobby
an avocation
any outside interests
any unusual interests ?

15. My muscles
legs
leg muscles
shoulders
arms are sore from playing baseball.

READING



Recreation and Sports

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a popular saying in the United States. Other countries have similar sayings. It is true that all of us need recreation. We cannot work all the time if we are going to maintain good health and enjoy life.

Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular way is to participate in sports. There are team sports, such as baseball, basketball, and football. There are individual sports, also, such as golf and swimming. In addition, hiking, fishing, skiing, and mountain climbing have a great attraction for people who like to be outdoors.

Not everyone who enjoys sporting events likes to participate in them. Many people prefer to be spectators, either by attending the games in person, watching them on television, or listening to them on the radio. When there is an important baseball game or boxing match it is almost impossible to get tickets; everybody wants to attend.

Chess, card-playing, and dancing are forms of indoor recreation enjoyed by many people.

It doesn't matter whether we play a fast game of ping-pong, concentrate over the bridge table, or go walking through the woods on a brisk autumn afternoon. It is important for everyone to relax from time to time and enjoy some form of recreation.

Questions

1. What is meant by the expression: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"?
2. Why is recreation essential?
3. Name three team sports.
4. Name two forms of indoor recreation.
5. What is your favorite form of recreation?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I haven't had much exercise lately. My only recreation has been watching TV or going to the movies. What do you do for recreation?

Yes, lifting weights will build muscles, but it can also make them very sore. I don't think I would care for that kind of activity. Have you ever gone to any ball games?

Yes, my favorite sport is track. I watched a track meet on TV last night. My nephew ran the quarter mile. Have you ever been on a track team?

Yes, I enjoy sleeping on the ground under the stars. It's very relaxing. If you don't use your camping equipment, will you lend it to me sometime?

Yes, team sports are fun. I enjoy watching baseball and football on TV, but I don't particularly like to play these games. Have you ever gone camping?

No, I don't like to swim very much. However, I do like to sit and fish. Do you like to go fishing?

STUDENT B

Yes, I've been to many baseball and football games and I like to play also. Team sports are very enjoyable, don't you think?

I'll be glad to lend you my camping equipment, but all this talk about exercise has made me tired. Let's go to the movies.

No, I don't care for fishing. Some of my friends like to go to a gym for a workout. Lifting weights will build arm and shoulder muscles, won't it?

For recreation, I like to play tennis in the summer. My favorite winter sport is skiing. You have a favorite sport, don't you?

I went camping just once. I had to buy a tent, sleeping bag, lantern, and other supplies. I haven't used them since. I don't like sleeping on the ground, do you?

No, I've never been on a track team. In college, I was on the swimming team. I enjoyed that. You enjoy swimming, don't you?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Special Sentence Patterns

1. Direct and Indirect Quotation

SUBJ. +	VERB +	INDIRECT + OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT (QUOTATIONS, CLAUSE OR PHRASE)
He	said	to me,	"Baseball is my favorite sport."
He	told	me	that baseball was his favorite sport.
He	talked	to me	about baseball.
He	said	to me,	"I like hunting and fishing."
He	told	me	that he liked hunting and fishing.
He	spoke	to me	about hunting and fishing.
I	asked	him,	"What do you do for recreation?"
I	asked	him	what he did for recreation.
He	answered,		"I play soccer."
He	answered		that he played soccer.

2. Direct and Indirect Objects

Pattern A

SUBJ. +	VERB +	INDIRECT + OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
I	asked	him	about baseball.
He	told	me	
He	taught	me	
He	brought	me	a book about baseball.
He	got	me	
He	gave	me	
He	sent	me	

Pattern B

SUBJ. +	VERB +	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT (PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE WITH <i>for</i> OR <i>to</i>)
He	answered	the question	for me.
He	described	baseball	to me.
He	read	about baseball	to me.
He	explained	baseball	to me.

3. Sentence Patterns with "Two-Word" Verbs

Pattern A: Separable

He called off (<i>canceled</i>) the baseball game.	He called it off .
He put off (<i>postponed</i>) his camping trip.	He put it off .
I will take up (<i>learn</i>) water skiing.	I will take it up .
I tried out (<i>tested</i>) my sleeping bag.	I tried it out .
We talked over (<i>discussed</i>) the rules of the game.	We talked them over .

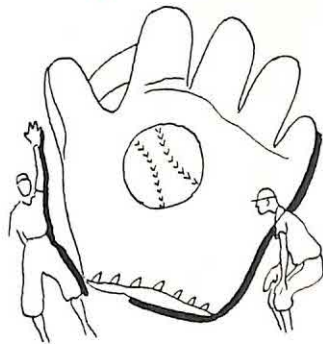
Pattern B: Inseparable

I ran into (<i>met</i>) my friends at the gym.	I ran into them.
We made sure of (<i>verified</i>) the score.	We made sure of it.
Let's go over (<i>review</i>) the rules of the game.	Let's go over them.
Look for (<i>seek</i>) my nephew at the game.	Look for him.
I'm looking forward to (<i>anticipating</i>) the bicycle race.	I'm looking forward to it.

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words in the appropriate position or change the sentences as indicated in the cue. Follow the examples.

- (1) (2)
1. He said, "Baseball is my favorite sport."
 - a. he told me that (1) *He told me that baseball was his favorite sport.*
 - b. he liked hunting and fishing (2) *He told me that he liked hunting and fishing.*
 - c. he said, (1) + Direct quotation (2) *He said, "I like hunting and fishing."*
 - d. "I play soccer." (2)
 - e. he told me that (1)
 - f. he ran the quarter mile (2)
 - g. he said, (1) + Direct quotation (2)
 - h. "I went to a swimming meet." (2)
 - i. he told me that (1)
 - j. it had been a good meet (2)
 - k. he said (1) + Direct quotation (2)
 - l. "I like camping trips." (2)
 - m. he told me that (1)



- | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2. They | asked | him | about baseball. | — |
| a. | spoke | (1) | They spoke | to him about baseball. |
| b. | to me | (2) | They spoke | to me about baseball. |
| c. | told | (1) | They told | me about baseball. |
| d. | Question | | Did they tell | me about baseball? |
| e. | teach | (1) | | |
| f. | Statement | | | |
| g. | you | (2) | | |
| h. | the rules of baseball | (3) | | |
| i. | described | (1) . . . to you | (4) | |
| j. | read | (1) | | |
| k. | explained | (1) | | |
| l. | baseball | (3) | | |

- | | (1) | (2) |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 3. We | talked over | the baseball rules. |
| a. | them | (2) |
| b. | made sure of | (1) |
| c. | the score | (2) |
| d. | went over | (1) |
| e. | it | (2) |
| f. | tried . . . out | (1) |
| g. | the camping equipment | (2) |
| h. | looked for | (1) |
| i. | it | (2) |
| j. | looked forward to | (1) |
| k. | the horse races | (2) |
| l. | the baseball game | (2) |
| m. | called off | (1) |
| n. | it | (2) |
| o. | will take . . . up | (1) |
| p. | water-skiing | (2) |



WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Select the word that best completes the following sentences.

Example: Baseball is the national *game* in the U.S.
(*game, flower, song*)

- a. I went to a boxing _____ last night.
(*meet, game, match*)
- b. My muscles are _____ from weight lifting.
(*sore, worn-out, pale*)
- c. The score was _____ six-to-six.
(*cut, favored, tied*)
- d. Calisthenics are _____.
(*regulations, exercises, leg muscles*)
- e. My favorite winter sport is _____.
(*water-skiing, camping, ice-skating*)
- f. When I was on the track team, I used to _____.
(*race cars, play shortstop, pole-vault*)
- g. Sleeping bags, kerosene lanterns, and a _____ are necessary for camping. (*javelin, tent, home plate*)
- h. Catcher, pitcher, and _____ are positions on a baseball team.
(*halfback, shortstop, goalie*)
- i. To be a good sport means to _____.
(*play by the rules, keep score, belong to a sports club*)
- j. To lose your temper means _____.
(*to cry, to laugh, to get angry*)

2. Complete the following sentences using the correct noun form of the italicized word. Follow the example.

Example: The plane will *depart* very soon. Its *departure* will be announced.

- a. My friends *laughed* when they watched me lift weights, but there was no reason for their _____.
- b. The players *argued* when they heard the score, but the game was over and their _____ was useless.

- c. Let's *agree* to play according to the rules. This _____ will help us avoid a quarrel.
- d. He *failed* to get on the track team and was very unhappy at his _____.
- e. I was very *sad* when my team lost the game, but my _____ did not stop me from attending the next game.
- f. You can't be too *cautious* when you swim underwater. Such _____ is necessary if you are going to swim safely.
- g. The baseball team *met* last night at the gym. The _____ was called to discuss the game.
- h. Are you a *member* of a ski club? How large is the _____ of this club?

WORD LIST

base	hiking	official	ski
basketball	hockey	outside interest	skiing
boating	hunting	pitcher	sledding
boxing	ice-skating	race	sleeping bag
bullfight	kerosene	recreation	soccer
catcher	lantern	regulation	tent
field	match	rule	track
gym	meet	shortstop	volleyball
handball	muscle	skating	water-skiing
			workout

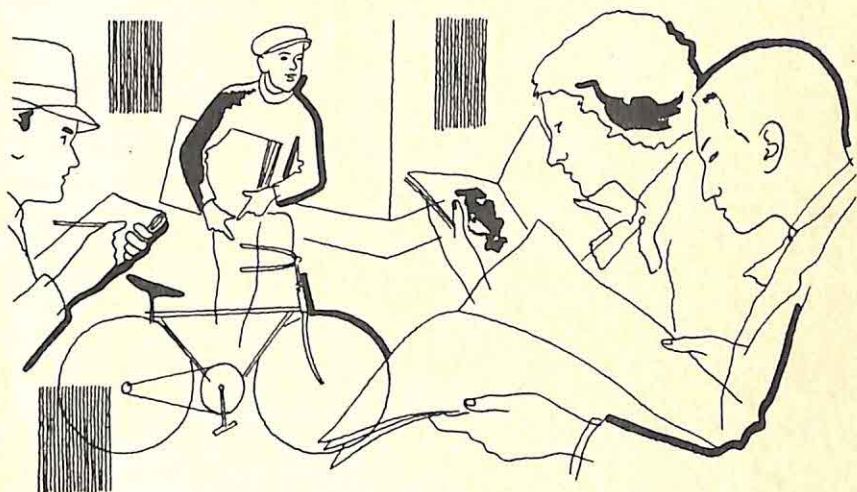
Verb Forms

broad jump
hurl
pole-vault

Expressions

be a good loser
be a good sport
be in (one's) favor
do calisthenics
go camping
hurl the javelin
keep score
lift weights
lose (one's) temper
run the quarter mile
tie the score

UNIT 8 NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES



- 856 I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's put out every week.
857 If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door.
858 I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the headlines.
859 The first chapter of the story is in this issue of the magazine.
860 I haven't seen the latest issue of the magazine. Is it out yet?
861 What's the total circulation of this newspaper?
862 I'm looking for the classified section. Have you seen it?
863 My brother-in-law is a reporter on *The New York Times* staff.
864 There was an article in today's paper about the election.
865 There wasn't much news in the paper today.
866 How long have you been taking this magazine?
867 Did you read the article about the rescue of the two fishermen?
868 Why don't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your car?
869 I got four replies to my ad about the bicycle for sale.
870 My son has a newspaper route. He delivers the morning paper.

INTONATION

856 I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's put out every week.

857 If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door.

858 I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the headlines.

859 The first chapter of the story is in this issue of the magazine.

860 I haven't seen the latest issue of the magazine. Is it out yet?

861 What's the total circulation of this newspaper?

862 I'm looking for the classified section. Have you seen it?

863 My brother-in-law is a reporter on *The New York Times* staff.

864 There was an article in today's paper about the election.

865 There wasn't much news in the paper today.

866 How long have you been taking this magazine?

867 Did you read the article about the rescue of the two fishermen?

868 Why don't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your car?

869 I got four replies to my ad about the bicycle for sale.

870 My son has a newspaper route. He delivers the morning paper.

VERB STUDY

1. send in

- a. I sent in a subscription to that magazine.
- b. When are you going to send your subscription in?
- c. He sends in his subscription to the same magazine every year.
- d. I'm sending in a subscription to my favorite magazine.

2. subscribe (to)

- a. If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door.
- b. I subscribed to the paper last week.
- c. If you had subscribed to the paper, it would have been delivered to you every day.
- d. I'm subscribing to the paper so it will be delivered to my door every morning.

3. glance (at)

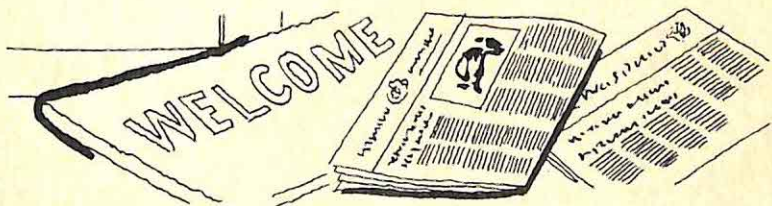
- a. I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the headlines.
- b. She glances at the headlines before she goes to work.
- c. After we had glanced at the headlines, we went to work.
- d. I'm glancing at the headlines now.

4. sell

- a. Why don't you put an ad in the paper to sell your car?
- b. I already sold my car. I sold it last week.
- c. She sells her old car each year and gets a new one.
- d. I'm selling my old phonograph and radio.

5. publish, put out

- a. This newspaper is published every day.
- b. Some magazines are put out every week, and others are published once a month.
- c. He decided against publishing his novel at this time.
- d. That's a large publishing company. They've put out many books on education.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. I sent in a subscription to that magazine.

It's

put out
published
released
printed
issued

every week.

2. If you subscribe to the newspaper,

it'll be

delivered to
left at
dropped off at
brought to

your door.

3. I didn't read the whole paper.

I just glanced at the

headlines
sports page
front page
comic strips
editorial
society page
comics

4. The first

chapter
installment
part

of the story is in this issue of the magazine.

5. I haven't seen the latest issue of the magazine.

Is it

out yet
on the newsstands
out already
on sale now

?

6. What's the total circulation of this newspaper
publication
weekly magazine
journal
newsletter ?
7. I'm looking for the classified
amusement
business
book review
editorial section. Have you seen it?
8. My brother-in-law is a reporter
copy editor
feature writer
linotype operator on *The New York Times* staff.
9. There was an article in today's paper about the election
flood
earthquake
bank robbery
disaster at sea.
10. There wasn't much news in the paper today
on the radio this morning
on TV tonight
in the press release this afternoon.

11. How long have you been taking
subscribing to
getting
receiving
reading this magazine?

12. Did you read the article about the rescue of the two fishermen
the forest fire in Virginia
the pedestrian that was killed
New Year celebrations ?

13. Why don't you put an advertisement
in the paper to sell your car
phonograph
lawn furniture ?

14. I got four replies
responses
answers to my ad about the bicycle for sale.

15. My son has a newspaper route
part-time job
job after school
job on Saturdays . He delivers the morning paper.

READING



Newspapers and Magazines

The American humorist, Will Rogers, used to say, "All I know is what I read in the newspapers". This was an exaggeration for humorous purposes, but it is true that newspapers are an important source of information. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they don't have time to read the news carefully and must be satisfied with a quick look at the front page; at other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time only to glance at the headlines.

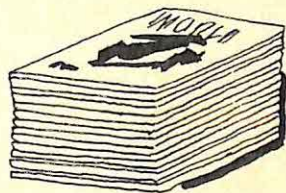
There are newspapers to satisfy every reader. In the big cities there are many types of papers, with several different editions every day. In small towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some areas the paper is printed weekly.

Most newspapers have several sections, especially on Sundays when the edition is larger than usual. There are, in addition to the front page with the most important news, the sports section, the society page, the comics, the amusement section, a business page, and the editorials.

Another type of publication which helps keep the population informed is the magazine. Some magazines are published weekly; others are put out monthly. There are news magazines, literary magazines, and magazines for such special interests as photography, sports, art, and music. Some are primarily for men, others for women, and there is a selection of children's magazines, too. In the United States, there are publications for every taste and interest.

Questions

1. What is the function of a newspaper?
2. Why is a newspaper important?
3. Name three sections of a newspaper.
4. What is the purpose of headlines?
5. Name three types of magazines.
6. What magazines do you read? What newspapers do you read?



PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I have subscriptions to two newspapers. One is put out in the morning and the other is published in the afternoon. Do you subscribe to any papers?

No, I don't read the entire paper, just the parts that interest me. I glance at the headlines, but I carefully read the sports page and the business section. Do you read those?

Yes, I read that article about the earthquake. That was a terrible disaster. So many people were killed! Do you think newspapers should print stories like that?

Yes, I suppose disasters are news, too. It just seems to me that newspapers would be more pleasant to read if they had a larger society section and more comic strips. Don't you like to read articles about celebrations and happy events?

I'm sure they do need a large circulation. Of course, much of a newspaper's income comes from advertisements. Have you ever put an ad in the paper?

Yes, it is nice to have the papers dropped off at my door each day. That way I'm sure not to miss any of my favorite sections. Doesn't the size of the daily paper surprise you?

STUDENT B

Yes, I once put an ad in to sell my lawn furniture. I sold it very quickly. But a newspaper is more than just ads. I try to read the whole paper, don't you?

Certainly they should! Newspapers must print stories about disasters. They're part of the news of the day and people want to read about them. Don't you agree?

Yes, the size certainly does surprise me. The newspaper staff—the reporters, writers, editors, and linotype operators—must be busy continuously. They need a large circulation to support such a staff, don't they?

No, I don't subscribe to any newspapers. I buy my papers at the newsstand. But it's nice to have a newspaper delivered to your door each day, isn't it?

Yes, I enjoy reading about celebrations. But since you don't like to read unhappy news, why do you subscribe to *two* newspapers? If I were you, I wouldn't read a newspaper at all.

No, I'm not very interested in sports or business, but I do read the editorials and the news section. You saw the article about the earthquake in Japan, didn't you?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Descriptive and Comparative Structures

1. Intensifiers

This newspaper is	very large.	
This newspaper is	large enough	to include many sections.
This newspaper is	too large	to be read in one half hour.
This news article is	very important.	
This news article is	important enough	to be on the front page.
This news article is	too important	to be glanced at.

2. Comparative Phrases

Is a reporter	the same as	a news writer?
A reporter is	like	a feature writer
A reporter is	different from	a linotype operator.

3. Comparisons of Similarity

a. nouns

The morning paper isn't	the same size as	the Sunday paper.
	the same price as	
My son delivers the newspapers	at the same time as	the other boys.
	at the same speed as	

b. adjectives

Is this issue of the magazine	as good as	the last one?
	as interesting as	
The morning paper isn't	as large as	the Sunday paper.
	as thick as	
	as expensive as	

c. adverbs

My son delivers the newspapers	as early as	the other boys.
	as fast as	
	as rapidly as	
A monthly magazine isn't published	as often as	a weekly magazine.
I read the editorial page	as carefully as	the news section.

4. Comparisons of Difference (comparing two objects or people)

a. adjectives

Is this issue of the magazine	better than	the last one?
	more interesting than	
The Sunday paper is	larger than	the morning paper.
	thicker than	
	more expensive than	

b. adverbs

My son delivers the newspapers	earlier than	the other boys.
	faster than	
	more rapidly than	
Isn't a weekly magazine published	more often than	a monthly magazine?
	(often than)	
I read the editorial page	more carefully than	the amusement section.

5. Comparisons of Difference (comparing one object or person within a group with the group as a whole)

a. adjectives

This issue of the magazine is	the best (of all the issues I've read).
	the most interesting.
Is the Sunday edition	the largest (of all the editions)?
	the most expensive?
My son is	the fastest newsboy of all.
This is	the latest issue of the magazine.

b. adverbs

His newspapers are delivered	the earliest.
	the fastest.
	the most rapidly.
Which magazine is published	the most often?
Which section do you read	the most carefully?

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words in the appropriate position or change the sentences as indicated in the cue. Make any other necessary changes. Follow the examples.

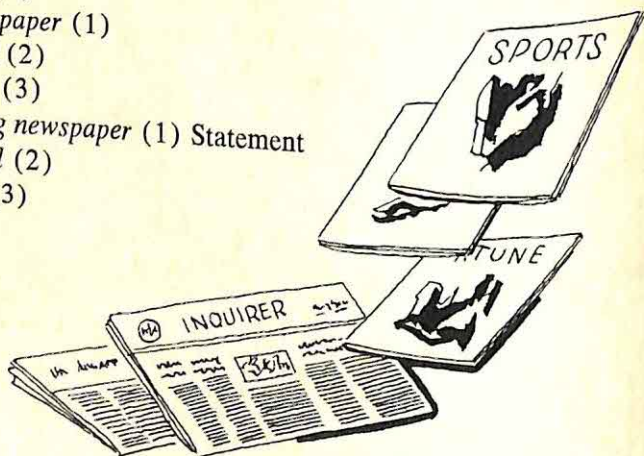
- | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | This newspaper | is | very | large. |
| a. | <i>too</i> (2) | | | This newspaper is <i>too</i> large. |
| b. | Negative Statement | | | <i>This newspaper isn't too large.</i> |
| c. | <i>enough</i> (4) | | | This newspaper isn't large <i>enough</i> . |
| d. | <i>the classified section</i> (1) | | | <i>The classified section isn't large enough.</i> |
| e. | Negative Question | | | |
| f. | <i>too</i> (2) | | | |
| g. | <i>long</i> (3) | | | |
| h. | <i>the editorial</i> (1) | | | |
| i. | Affirmative Question | | | |
| j. | <i>enough</i> (4) | | | |
| k. | <i>very</i> (2) | | | |
| l. | Statement | | | |
| 2. | The evening newspaper | is | the same size as | the morning paper. |
| a. | <i>the same price as</i> (2) | | | The evening newspaper is <i>the same price as</i> the morning paper. |
| b. | <i>as good as</i> (2) | | | The evening newspaper is <i>as good as</i> the morning paper. |
| c. | Question | | | <i>Is the evening newspaper as good as the morning paper?</i> |
| d. | <i>the Sunday paper</i> (1) | | | <i>Is the Sunday paper as good as the morning paper?</i> |
| e. | <i>thicker than</i> (2) | | | |
| f. | Statement | | | |
| g. | <i>more expensive than</i> (2) | | | |
| h. | <i>better than</i> (2) | | | |
| i. | Negative Statement | | | |
| j. | <i>the same price as</i> (2) | | | |
| k. | <i>the other editions</i> (3) | | | |

- (1) (2) (3) (4)
 3. He reads the business section more carefully than the amusement section.

- a. the sports page (4) He reads the business section more carefully than the sports page.
 b. as rapidly as (3) He reads the business section as rapidly as the sports page.
 c. Question Does he read the business section as rapidly as the sports page?
 d. the news section (4)
 e. the editorial page (2)
 f. as carefully as (3)
 g. more carefully than (3)
 h. Statement
 i. I read (1)
 j. the headlines (2)
 k. more rapidly than (3)

- (1) (2) (3)
 4. Which magazine is published the most often?

- a. every week (3) Which magazine is published every week?
 b. do you read (2) Which magazine do you read every week?
 c. which section of the newspaper (1) Which section of the newspaper do you read every week?
 d. the most carefully (3)
 e. the fastest (3)
 f. which newspaper (1)
 g. is delivered (2)
 h. the earliest (3)
 i. the morning newspaper (1) Statement
 j. is published (2)
 k. every day (3)



WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. The syllables "mis-", "un-", "dis-", and "in-" can be attached to the beginnings of words to give them negative meanings.

Complete the sentences below using the word in parentheses by adding the syllable "mis-", "un-", "dis-", or "in-" to the beginning of the word.

Example: Your story doesn't sound true. It is *unbelievable*.
(*believable*)

- a. I don't like this magazine. I'm going to _____ my subscription.
(*continue*)
- b. *The New York Times* is a good newspaper. It seldom _____ the people. (*informs*)
- c. The reporter and the editor had an argument. They _____ about a news article. (*agreed*)
- d. I can't find the sports section. I must have _____ it. (*placed*)
- e. The headlines were not correct. They were _____. (*accurate*)
- f. I have my newspaper delivered now because I found it _____ to buy it at the newsstand. (*convenient*)
- g. I was not happy when I read the headlines. I was _____.
(*pleased*)
- h. The linotype operator doesn't make many mistakes. He seldom _____ a word. (*spells*)

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate word from the list below.

classified section
amusement section
editorial page
book review section

headlines
society page
comic strips
sports page

- a. If I'm interested in the latest social news, I will read the _____.
- b. If I want to know what is playing at the movies, I will read the _____.

- c. If I want to find a job, I will read the _____.
- d. If I want to see who won the ball game, I will read the _____.
- e. If I am in a hurry, I will glance at the _____.
- f. If I want an editor's opinion about the news, I will read the _____.
- g. If I want to know what novels have been published lately, I will read the _____.
- h. If I want to see the cartoons, I will read the _____.

WORD LIST

ad	copy	journal	response
answer	disaster	lawn	review
article	earthquake	linotype	robbery
brother-in-law	editorial	newsletter	route
celebration	feature	newsstand	society
chapter	fisherman	pedestrian	staff
circulation	flood	press release	subscription
classified	headline	reply	weekly
comics	installment	reporter	writer
comic strip	issue	rescue	

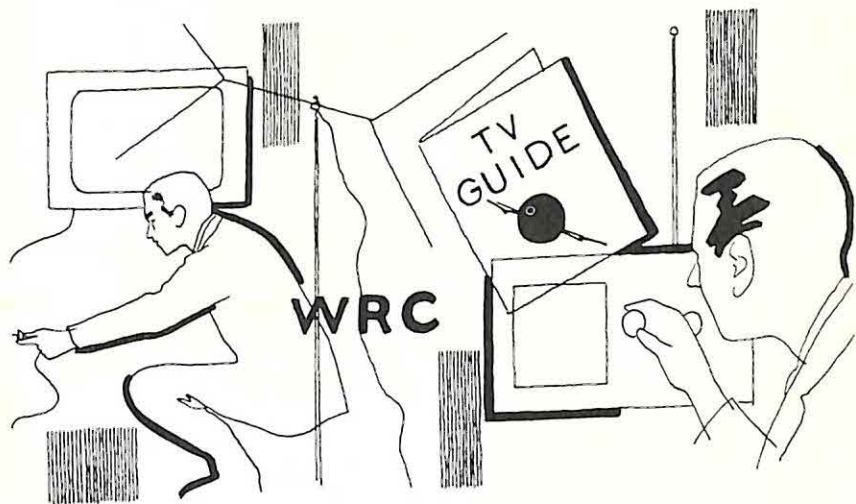
Verb Forms

drop off
 issue
 kill
 print
 publish
 put out, put out (*p. and p. part.*)
 release
 send in, sent in (*p. and p. part.*)
 subscribe (to)

Expressions

be out
 put out a publication
 take a magazine

UNIT 9 RADIO AND TELEVISION



- 871 What channel did you watch on television last night?
872 I don't get a good picture on my TV set. There's something wrong.
873 You get good reception on your radio.
874 Please turn the radio up. It's too low.
875 What's on following the news and weather? Do you have a TV guide?
876 You ought to have Bill look at your TV. Maybe he could fix it.
877 We met one of the engineers over at the television station.
878 Where can I plug in the TV? Is this outlet all right?
879 I couldn't hear the program because there was too much static.
880 Your car radio works very well. What kind is it?
881 The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a portable model.
882 I wonder if this is a local broadcast.
883 You'd get better TV reception if you had an outside antenna.
884 Most amateur radio operators build their own equipment.
885 Station WRC is off the air now. They signed off two hours ago.

INTONATION

- 871 What channel did you watch on television last night?
- 872 I don't get a good picture on my TV set. There's something wrong.
- 873 You get good reception on your radio.
- 874 Please turn the radio up. It's too low.
- 875 What's on following the news and weather? Do you have a TV guide?
- 876 You ought to have Bill look at your TV. Maybe he could fix it.
- 877 We met one of the engineers over at the television station.
- 878 Where can I plug in the TV? Is this outlet all right?
- 879 I couldn't hear the program because there was too much static.
- 880 Your car radio works very well. What kind is it?
- 881 The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a portable model.
- 882 I wonder if this is a local broadcast.
- 883 You'd get better TV reception if you had an outside antenna.
- 884 Most amateur radio operators build their own equipment.
- 885 Station WRC is off the air now. They signed off two hours ago.

VERB STUDY

1. **turn up**

- a. I can't hear the radio. Please turn it up.
- b. I'm turning the radio up because it's too low.
- c. If you had turned up the radio, I would have been able to listen to the news.

2. **fix**

- a. You ought to have Bill look at your radio. Maybe he could fix it.
- b. My radio isn't broken anymore. It's already been fixed.
- c. He's fixing my radio now. Then he'll repair my TV set.
- d. Who fixed your radio? You get excellent reception now.

3. **meet**

- a. We met one of the engineers over at the television station.
- b. We're meeting the engineer this afternoon at 5 o'clock.
- c. I've met several people over at the television station.

4. **plug in**

- a. Where can I plug in the TV? Is this outlet all right?
- b. He plugs in his radio here, and his TV in the other outlet.
- c. As soon as I plugged in the TV set, all the lights in the house went out.
- d. Your radio didn't work because it wasn't plugged in.

5. **sign off**

- a. The radio station signed off two hours ago.
- b. They're signing off right now. They always sign off at midnight.
- c. What time does WRC sign off?
- d. When I turned on the radio, they were just signing off.

6. **work**

- a. Your car radio works very well. What kind is it?
- b. My portable radio isn't working very well. There's too much static.
- c. My TV set has been working fine ever since Bill fixed it.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. What

 did you

 on

 last night?
2. I don't get

 on my TV set. There's something wrong.
3. You get

 on your radio.
4. Please turn the radio

 . It's too

 .
5. What's on following the

 ? Do you have a TV guide?
6. You ought to have Bill look at your TV.
Maybe he
7. We met one of the

 over at the television station.
8. Where can I plug in the

 ? Is this outlet all right?

9. I couldn't hear the program because
there was too much

static
interference
noise in the room

10. Your car radio works very well. What

kind
make
kind of radio

is it?

11. The next time I buy a TV set,
I'm going to buy a

portable model
console model
color set
transistorized set
21-inch picture tube
larger screen

12. I wonder if this is a

local broadcast
recorded program
live program
network show

13. You'd get better TV reception if you

had an outside antenna
lived closer to the station
had a better TV set
had a more powerful set

14. Most amateur radio operators build their own

equipment
transmitters
receivers
stations
ham gear

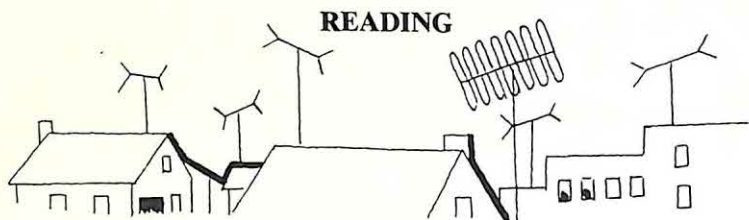
15. Station WRC is

off the air
on the air
broadcasting

now. They

signed off
came on
started

two hours ago.



Radio and Television

There are few homes in the United States today that do not have either a radio or television set. Both of them have become an essential part of our daily life, keeping us informed of the news of the day, instructing us in many fields of interest, and entertaining us with singing, dancing, and acting.

Marconi, the Italian inventor who gave us the radio, probably didn't realize what effects his great invention would have on the world in the years to come. Radio has, perhaps, had as much influence on the world as any other communications device. Events of universal interest can be reported to the entire globe a few seconds after they happen. Explorers in remote areas, ships at sea, even astronauts circling the earth are able to keep in touch with civilization by means of radio.

Television is another major instrument of communication, permitting us to see as well as to hear the performer. Since its appearance, TV has had a tremendous effect on the daily life of people everywhere.

Improvements of all kinds are constantly being made in television so that reception will be as close to perfect as possible. Many programs are now televised in color.

Perhaps the most recent advancement of significance has been "Telstar." This specially-equipped space capsule, orbiting the globe, makes it possible for the entire world to be closer than ever before. Now a family in Chicago can watch on TV an auto race in Italy, a ski tournament in Norway, or a parade in Japan as these events are actually happening!

Questions

1. Who invented the radio?
2. Mention three uses of radio and television.
3. What is "Telstar"? Why is it important?
4. Do you listen to the radio? What type of program do you prefer?
5. Do you watch television? What type of program do you like best?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

STUDENT A

I just bought a new radio. Do you have one?

No, I haven't had any trouble with my set. Perhaps Ed can fix your radio. He's an electrical engineer, you know. Do you want his telephone number?

No, I don't get any static on my set. But you don't have a console model that has to be plugged in an electrical outlet. You have a portable, so I don't see how your neighbor's stereo can cause you trouble. Do you think your tubes are wearing out?

Yes, I often listen to the radio from the time the network stations come on the air until they sign off. Do you get good reception on your radio?

No, I don't have a TV set, but my brother has one with a 21-inch picture tube. I often visit him and watch the sports programs and the news shows. What kind of TV do you want to buy?

Yes, it *is* enjoyable. I get good reception on my radio. It's a transistor set. What kind of radio do you have?

STUDENT B

My radio is a portable set, too, but I get both AM and FM stations on it. I listen to the radio a lot, don't you?

No, I haven't been getting good reception lately. There's something wrong with the set. You haven't had any trouble with your set, have you?

No, thanks, I have his phone number. Anyway, I know what's wrong with it. When my neighbor plays his stereo, I can't hear the radio programs because there is too much static. That hasn't happened to you, has it?

I want to buy a TV with a larger screen than your brother has. I need a more powerful set to overcome my neighbor's stereo. Then *he* can worry about the static from *my* TV set.

Oh, yes, I have a radio. I've had one for several years. Listening to the radio is very enjoyable, isn't it?

No, I don't think my tubes are wearing out. I've just had them checked. Anyway, I don't want to spend a lot of money fixing it. I'm saving my money to buy a TV set. You don't have a TV set, do you?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Patterns of Verbs

1. Verb Forms

	SUBJ.	+	VERB	+	COMPLEMENT/VERB MODIFIER
PRESENT	I		need		a TV set right away.
	I		am looking for		a color set now.
PAST	I		had		a black and white set last year.
PRESENT PERFECT	I		have had		several models during the past few years.
PAST PERFECT	I		had had		a portable set before I purchased my console.
FUTURE	I		am going to buy		a color TV tomorrow.
	I		will need		an outside antenna when I install my color TV.
CONDITIONAL	I		would be		very happy if I had a color TV.

2. Special Complement Patterns

Pattern A: verb + noun + verb

He	saw	the repairman	fix the TV.
	watched		
	let		
	had		
	made		
	helped		

Pattern B: verb + noun + to + verb

He	wanted	the repairman	to fix the TV.
	asked		
	permitted		
	got		
	advised		
	encouraged		
	ordered		

3. Special Verb Patterns

Pattern A: verb + base form of verb

He has to	watch the news and weather.
wants to	
tries to	
plans to	
expects to	
is supposed to	

Pattern B: verb + -ING form of verb

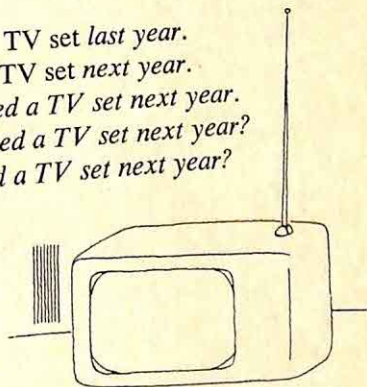
He considered	watching the news and weather.
enjoyed	
insisted on	
kept on	
finished	
got through	
avoided	
is used to	
is accustomed to	

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words in the appropriate position or change the sentence as indicated in the cue. Follow the examples. (Use contractions wherever possible.)

- (1) (2) (3)
1. I need a TV set right away.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. last year (3) | I needed a TV set <i>last year</i> . |
| b. next year (3) | I'll need a TV set <i>next year</i> . |
| c. Negative Statement | <i>I won't need a TV set next year.</i> |
| d. Negative Question | <i>Won't I need a TV set next year?</i> |
| e. Affirmative Question | <i>Will I need a TV set next year?</i> |
| f. an outside antenna (2) | |
| g. when I install my TV (3) | |
| h. Statement | |
| i. am going to buy (1) | |
| j. now (3) | |
| k. a color TV (2) | |



(1)

2. He saw the repairman fix the TV.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| a. wanted (1) | He wanted the repairman to fix the TV. |
| b. permitted | He permitted the repairman to fix the TV. |
| c. Question | Did he permit the repairman to fix the TV? |
| d. let | j. Question |
| e. Statement | k. ask |
| f. made | l. have |
| g. advised | m. Statement |
| h. ordered | n. watched |
| i. encouraged | o. helped |

(1)

(2)

3. He has to watch the news and weather.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a. wants to (1) | He wants to watch the news and weather. |
| b. the quiz program (2) | He wants to watch the quiz program. |
| c. enjoys (1) | He enjoys watching the quiz program. |
| d. expects to (1) | k. mystery show (2) |
| e. insisted on (1) | l. got through (1) |
| f. the sports feature (2) | m. tried to (1) |
| g. plans to (1) | n. intended to (1) |
| h. has to (1) | o. kept on (1) |
| i. considered (1) | p. avoided (1) |
| j. finished (1) | |

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Select the word that best completes the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

Example: A sports program features *baseball*.
(*baseball, music, weather*)

- a. You'll get better TV reception if you have an outside _____.
(*outlet, antenna, channel*)
- b. A TV guide is a _____. (*list of programs, news announcer, picture tube*)
- c. WWDC signed off at midnight. The station _____.
(*came on the air, went off the air, closed for repairs*)

- d. You would say "turn the radio down" if it were _____.
(*too loud, too low, too old*)
- e. You plug the TV into _____. (*an outlet, a network, a broadcast*)
- f. Static is _____. (*music, noise, color*)
- g. A channel is a _____. (*ham radio, radio station, TV station*)
- h. A quiz program features _____. (*news and weather, questions and answers, sports*)

2. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the list.

off	in	at	up	to	from
on	out	for	down	of	with

- a. WRC went _____ the air two hours ago. They are no longer broadcasting.
- b. The radio station comes _____ the air at 6 a.m.
- c. I'm accustomed _____ listening to the weather report every morning.
- d. I'm in the habit _____ watching the eleven o'clock news on TV.
- e. Please plug _____ the toaster.
- f. Let Bill look _____ your TV to see if he can fix it.
- g. Did you tune _____ your TV in time to hear the President's speech?
- h. I can't seem to find _____ what's wrong with my phonograph.
- i. Please turn the radio _____. It's too low.
- j. Please turn the radio _____. It's too loud.
- k. I'm looking _____ an outlet for my TV. Is there one near the window?
- l. Do you subscribe _____ a TV guide?
- m. Is the TV guide put _____ every week or every month?
- n. What kind _____ radio is that? Is it a portable model?
- o. I watch the late movie _____ TV almost every night.
- p. I can't hear the music because _____ the static.
- q. According _____ the weather report, it's going to rain today.
- r. I don't know what's wrong _____ my TV set.
- s. A portable model can be moved _____ room to room.
- t. What's _____ following the news and weather?

3. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list below.

frequency	receive	interference	live
console	break	network	

- a. A *portable* TV can be moved from room to room. It is *not* a _____.
- b. This program is *recorded*. It is *not* _____.
- c. A *transmitter* sends messages. It does *not* _____ them.
- d. A *local* broadcast can be seen only within the city. It is *not* a _____ presentation.
- e. I asked the repairman to *fix* my TV. I did *not* ask him to _____ it.
- f. There is too much *static* on this station. I cannot hear the music because of the _____.
- g. The amateur radio operator must transmit on a special _____ so that he does not interfere with the commercial *stations*.

WORD LIST

AM (amplitude modulation)	live	quiz
announcer	low	receiver
antenna	make	reception
cameraman	model	recorded
channel	network	screen
clear	newscaster	static
console	noise	station
FM (frequency modulation)	outlet	toaster
following	outside	transistorized
frequency	picture	transmitter
guide	picture tube	volume
ham gear	portable	
interference	powerful	

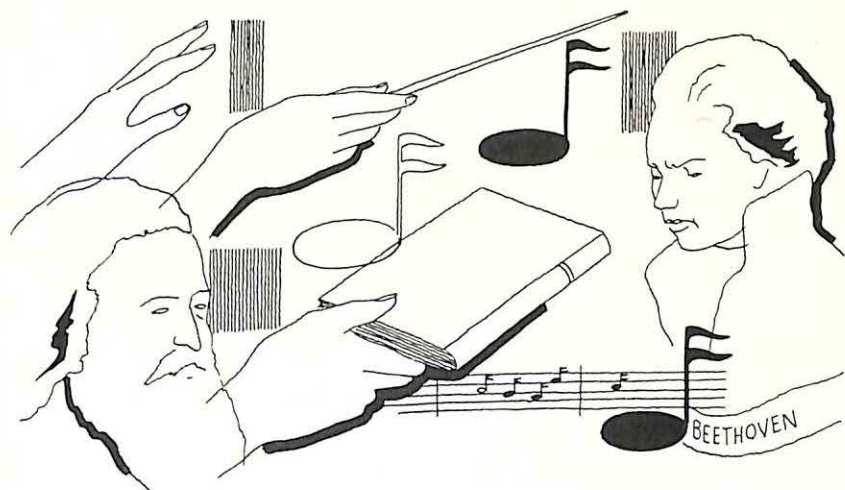
Verb Forms

broadcast, broadcast (<i>p. and p. part.</i>)	
come on, came on (<i>p.</i>), come on (<i>p. part.</i>)	
plug in	turn down
sign off	turn up
tune in	wonder

Expressions

off the air
on the air

UNIT 10 MUSIC AND LITERATURE



- 886 What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like jazz?
887 He's a composer of serious music. I like his music a lot.
888 We went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra.
889 My brother took lessons on the trumpet for nearly ten years.
890 You play the piano beautifully. How much do you practice every day?
891 I've never heard that piece before. Who wrote it?
892 Have you ever thought about becoming a professional musician?
893 Who is the author of this novel?
894 I've never read a more stirring story.
895 Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times?
896 This poetry is realistic. I don't care for it very much.
897 Many great writers were not appreciated fully while they were alive.
898 This is a poem about frontier life in the United States.
899 This writer uses vivid descriptions in his writings.
900 How much do you know about the works of Henry
Wadsworth Longfellow?

INTONATION

886 What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like jazz?

887 He's a composer of serious music. I like his music a lot.

888 We went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra.

889 My brother took lessons on the trumpet for nearly ten years.

890 You play the piano beautifully. How much do you practice every day?

891 I've never heard that piece before. Who wrote it?

892 Have you ever thought about becoming a professional musician?

893 Who is the author of this novel?

894 I've never read a more stirring story.

895 Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times?

896 This poetry is realistic. I don't care for it very much.

897 Many great writers were not appreciated fully while they were alive.

898 This is a poem about frontier life in the United States.

899 This writer used vivid descriptions in his writings.

900 How much do you know about the works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow?

VERB STUDY

1. **practice**

- a. You play the piano beautifully. How much do you practice every day?
- b. My brother practices his violin an hour a day.
- c. He practiced two hours yesterday.
- d. If you want to be a professional musician, you must practice every day.

2. **name**

- a. Who would you name as the greatest writer of our times?
- b. They named him ambassador last week.
- c. I wonder who they will name as the poet of the year.
- d. What did they name the baby?

3. **care (for)**

- a. This poetry is very realistic. I don't care for it very much.
- b. I read the novel last night, but I didn't care for it at all.
- c. Do you care for this kind of music? Personally, I don't like jazz.

4. **appreciate, be appreciated**

- a. Many great writers were not appreciated fully while they were alive.
- b. How can I appreciate poetry if I don't understand it?
- c. Do you think his music was appreciated while he was alive?
- d. Thank you for helping me. I really appreciate your advice.

5. **use**

- a. This writer uses vivid descriptions in his writings.
- b. I'd like to use the piano when you're finished practicing.
- c. I didn't use your book. I have my own book.
- d. You have to use your own judgment. I can't make this decision for you.

6. **accept**

- a. Many people don't accept modern music because they don't understand it.
- b. I can't accept your advice in this matter. This is something I must decide on my own.
- c. I haven't accepted his suggestion yet. I'm still considering it.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. What's your favorite kind of music?

Do you like

jazz
popular music
classical music
folk songs
blues

 ?

2. He's a composer of

serious music
popular songs
church hymns
sacred music
folk ballads

. I like his music a lot.

3. We went to a concert last night to hear

the symphony orchestra
the U.S. Navy band
a famous violinist
a well-known pianist

4. My brother took lessons on the

trumpet
flute
clarinet
trombone
saxophone
cello
drums

for nearly ten years.

5. You play the

piano
organ
violin
harp
guitar

beautifully. How much do you practice
every day?

6. I've never heard that

piece
composition
song
music
melody
concerto

before. Who wrote it?

7. Have you ever thought of

becoming a professional musician
playing in an orchestra
joining a dance band
playing in a string quartet
giving a recital

?

8. Who is the author of this

novel
mystery story
biography
short story
play
essay

?

9. I've never read a more

stirring
exciting
stimulating
thrilling
fascinating

story.

10. Who would you name as the greatest

poet
writer
novelist
playwright

of our times?

11. This poetry is realistic
unrealistic
impressionistic
sentimental
romantic . I don't care for it very much.

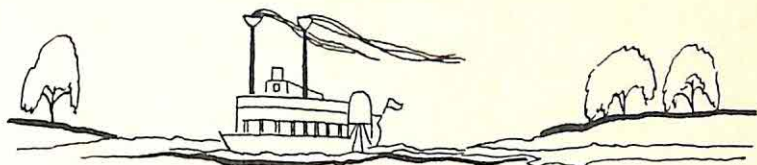
12. Many great writers were not appreciated
understood
accepted fully while they were alive.

13. This is a poem about frontier life
pioneer days
rural customs
city life in the United States.

14. This writer uses vivid descriptions
a lot of humor
many metaphors
imagination and artistry in his writings.

15. How much do you know
about the works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
great literary figures
contemporary writers ?

READING



Mark Twain
(Samuel Langhorne Clemens)
1835-1910

No author in American literature is better known or more loved than Samuel Langhorne Clemens. Born in Missouri in 1835, he grew up on the banks of the Mississippi River and later adopted the pen name of "Mark Twain" from the call of the boatmen on the Mississippi as they measured the depth of the river. The river environment inspired the two novels which brought him his greatest fame: *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*. Another book, *Life on the Mississippi*, told of his adventures on the river boats of that period.

It was during the Civil War that Mark Twain's life as a writer started. At that time he was working as a newspaper man in Nevada and California. His short story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," was an immediate success and his new career began.

In 1870, Mark Twain married Olivia Langdon. He had fallen in love with her picture even before he met her. According to his biographers, his wife had a great influence on Twain's later books.

Mark Twain was also a very successful lecturer. His travels around the country giving talks on a variety of subjects helped make him famous and increased the sale of his books.

Tom Sawyer and *Huckleberry Finn* are considered Twain's best works. They are marked by humor and satire and provide his readers with an excellent picture of his era. His last book was completed in 1909, one year before his death. He was then 74 years old.

Questions

1. Where did Mark Twain grow up?
2. What was his real name?
3. Name three of Mark Twain's writings.
4. How did Mark Twain fall in love with his wife?
5. Besides writing, what else did Mark Twain do?
6. What two books are considered Twain's best works? Why?

PARTICIPATION DRILL

The dialogs below are similar to the previous participation drills in Book Six, except that these contain two complete conversations rather than one.

Student A: Begin conversation (1) by reading the first speech in the Student A column.

Student B: Listen to Student A's speech. Then select and read the appropriate response from the Student B column.

Student A: Reply to Student B with the appropriate response from the first column. (Only one response to each speech is correct.)

Continue the dialog selecting the proper responses in sequence until conversation (1) has been completed. Then follow the same procedure for conversation (2).

STUDENT A

(1) I went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra. They played beautifully. Do you like classical music?

(2) I just finished reading a biography of George Washington. I've never read a more fascinating story. Have you read any biographies of Washington?

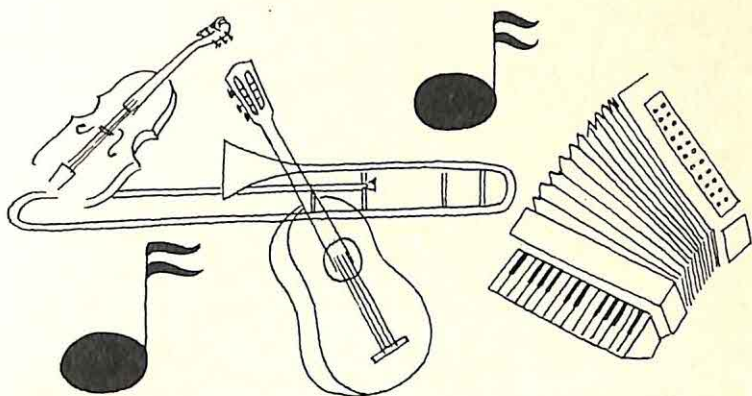
Yes, I do enjoy folk music. Just because I like classical music doesn't mean I don't enjoy other kinds. I like jazz and popular songs, too. Do you play a musical instrument?

Yes, I do like biographies better than novels, but I think I enjoy reading poetry most of all. I find a great poem fascinating because it stimulates my imagination. Do you like poetry?

Yes, I've played the piano for over fifteen years. I've given several recitals and have had my compositions performed by some well-known orchestras. Have you ever done any composing?

No, I don't understand much of the modern poetry, either. Of course, many great writers were not fully understood while they were alive. Why must a writer be dead a long time before he is appreciated?

Yes, it is stimulating to hear my compositions performed. I suppose writing anything and having it understood and accepted is satisfying. Would you like to go with me to hear the symphony orchestra?



STUDENT B

I've composed a few melodies—nothing very professional. It takes imagination and artistry to write even a short piece of music. It's thrilling to hear your music performed by famous artists, isn't it?

I like only certain kinds of poems. For me to enjoy it, a poem must be either realistic or humorous. I don't care for romantic or sentimental poetry. I don't understand the "modern" poetry of some of our contemporary writers, do you?

No, I don't care for classical music very much. I like folk songs. I find that listening to one man playing a guitar and singing folk ballads is an exciting experience. You don't care for folk songs, do you?

Yes, I'll be glad to hear the symphony orchestra. Then, when there's a recital of folk ballads, perhaps you'll go with me. In that way, I may learn to appreciate both kinds of music.

I'm not sure why many writers are not fully appreciated until long after they die. Perhaps it is because they are so far ahead of their time. Years after their death people finally accept their ideas.

Yes, I play the trumpet. At one time I even thought of becoming a professional musician and playing in a dance band. You play the piano, don't you?

Yes, I've read two biographies of Washington. Besides describing his life, they gave vivid descriptions of the frontier life in the United States. I enjoy biographies more than novels, don't you?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

Modals and Other Verb Forms with Related Meanings

1. Can/Could—to express ability or possibility

I can	go to the concert tonight.
I'm able to	
I can't	go to the concert next week.
I'm not able to	
I couldn't	go to the concert last night.
wasn't able to	
I could	go to the concert if I had tickets.
would be able to	
I could have	gone to the concert if I had bought tickets.
couldn't have	gone to the concert if I hadn't had tickets.

2. May/Might (Can/Could)—to express permission

You may	borrow this novel. I've already read it.
can	
You may not	borrow this novel. I haven't read it yet.
can't	
You might have	borrowed this book if I had finished it.
could have	

3. Might (May)—to express possibility

You might	enjoy this poem. I know you like modern poetry.
may	
You might not	enjoy this poem if you didn't understand it.
may not	enjoy this poem if you don't understand it.
You might	enjoy this poem if you understood it.
You might have	enjoyed this poem if you had read it.
might not have	enjoyed this poem if you hadn't understood it.

4. Will/Would—to express expectancy or suggestion

You will	enjoy this concert if you go.
won't	enjoy this concert if you don't like jazz.
You would	enjoy this concert if you went.
wouldn't	enjoy this music if you didn't like jazz.
You would have	enjoyed this concert if you had gone.
wouldn't have	enjoyed this concert if you hadn't liked jazz.

5. Would Rather—to express preference

I'd rather	stay home and read tonight.
I'd rather not	go to the theater tonight.
I'd rather	read a novel than a poem.
I'd rather not	read modern poetry.
I'd rather have	gone to the theater than stayed home last night.
I'd rather not have	stayed home last night.

6. Should—to express obligation or advisability

You should	practice the piano every day if you want to be professional.
You'd better	
You ought to	
You shouldn't	forget to practice the piano every day.
You'd better not	
You ought not to	
You should have	practiced the piano every day if you wanted to be professional.
shouldn't have	forgotten to practice the piano yesterday.

Should—to express probability or expectancy

You should	receive your tickets to the concert today.
You should have	received your tickets to the concert yesterday.

7. **Must—to express necessity**

You must	practice the violin before your recital.
You've got to	
You have to	
You mustn't	forget to practice the violin before your recital.
You don't have to	write for your tickets. You can buy them at the theater.
You didn't have to	wait for your tickets. They arrived on time.

Must—to express assumption

You must	enjoy playing the violin since you practice so often.
You must have	enjoyed playing the violin since you practiced so often.
You must not have	enjoyed playing the violin since you always forgot to practice.

GRAMMAR REVIEW EXERCISES

Substitute the cue words and make any other necessary changes in each sentence. Follow the examples.

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. I | should | practice the piano | every day. |
| a. | <i>yesterday</i> | (3) | I should have practiced the piano yesterday. |
| b. | <i>had to</i> | (1) | I <i>had to</i> practice the piano yesterday. |
| c. | Negative | | I <i>didn't have to</i> practice the piano yesterday. |
| d. | <i>tomorrow</i> | (3) | I don't have to practice the piano tomorrow. |
| e. | <i>won't be able to</i> | (1) | I <i>won't be able to</i> practice the piano tomorrow. |
| f. | <i>last week</i> | (3) | |
| g. | <i>couldn't</i> | (1) | |
| h. | <i>next Saturday</i> | (3) | |
| i. | Affirmative | | |
| j. | <i>must</i> | (1) | |
| k. | <i>every day</i> | (3) | |
| l. | <i>'ve got to</i> | (1) | |
| m. | <i>before my recital</i> | (3) | |
| n. | <i>could have</i> | (1) | |
| o. | <i>more often</i> | (3) | |
| p. | <i>'d better</i> | (1) | |
| q. | <i>if I want to play well</i> | (3) | |

2. You **should** receive your tickets to the concert **today**.
- (1) (2) (3)
- a. *yesterday* (3) You *should* have received your tickets to the concert *yesterday*.
- b. *must have* (1) You *must have* received your tickets to the concert *yesterday*.
- c. *might have* (1) You *might have* received your tickets to the concert *yesterday*.
- d. *tomorrow* (3) You might receive your tickets to the concert *tomorrow*.
- e. *enjoy* (2)
- f. *won't* (1)
- g. *if you don't like jazz* (3)
- h. *wouldn't* (1)
- i. *wouldn't have* (1)
- j. *gone to* (2)
- k. *if you hadn't had tickets* (3)

- (1) (2)
3. I'd rather stay home and read.
- a. *I'd rather not have* (1) *I'd rather not have* stayed home and read.
- b. *listened to jazz than classical music* (2) *I'd rather not have listened to jazz than classical music*.
- c. *I'd rather* (1) *I'd rather* listen to jazz than classical music.
- d. *listen to folk music than popular music* (2)
- e. *I'd rather not have* (1)
- f. *practiced the piano so often* (2)
- g. *I'd rather not* (1)
- h. *read modern poetry* (2)
- i. *I'd rather* (1)
- j. *read a novel than a poem* (2)

WORD STUDY EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the italicized word.

Example: The movie was *interesting*. I was *interested*.

- a. The concert was *stirring*. I was _____ by the military marches.

- b. The history lecture was *stimulating*. The students were _____ to learn more about the subject.
- c. Folk songs are *fascinating*. I am _____ by their unusual melodies.
- d. I just finished reading a very *thrilling* biography of Abraham Lincoln. I was _____ by this account of a great man's life.
- e. The mystery story had a *surprising* ending. I was really _____ to learn the brother-in-law did it.
- f. The story about pioneer days is very *exciting*. I was _____ by the vivid descriptions of frontier life.
- g. The great composers were *amazing* people. I was _____ to learn that Bach composed a long piece of music almost every week.
- h. The writings of Mark Twain are very *amusing*. I am _____ by his humorous stories.
2. In the following groups of words there are three words that are related and one that is not related. Select the word that does not belong.
- Example: pears, apples, bananas, *baseballs*
- a. trumpet, flute, trombone, poem
- b. playwright, pianist, novelist, poet
- c. novel, hymn, folk song, symphony
- d. orchestra, band, essay, string quartet
- e. music, melody, metaphor, song
- f. stirring, exciting, thrilling, opposing
- g. contemporary, artistic, up-to-date, modern
- h. biography, essay, recital, novel
- i. disliked, appreciated, accepted, praised
- j. describing, listening, telling, informing

WORD LIST

artistry	fascinating	metaphor	saxophone
author	figure	musician	sentimental
ballad	flute	novelist	short story
beautifully	folk	orchestra	song
biography	frontier	pianist	stimulating
blues	fully	piece	stirring
cello	great, greater, greatest	pioneer	string
classical	guitar	playwright	symphony
composer	harp	poet	thrilling
composition	humor	poetry	trombone
concert	hymn	popular	unrealistic
concerto	imagination	quartet	violinist
contemporary	impressionistic	realistic	vivid
custom	jazz	romantic	well-known
drum	literary	rural	works
essay	melody	sacred	writings

Verb Forms

join
name
practice

Expressions

be alive
give a recital
take lessons

WORD INDEX

TO BOOK SIX

The following is a listing of words introduced in Book Six. Each word in the listing is accompanied by the sentence in which the word was introduced in the text. The number shown in parentheses indicates the unit in which the sentence appeared.

A

academy	He went to grade school in New York and a private academy in Chicago.	(3)
accomplish-ments	This nation is noted for its scientific accomplishments.	(1)
accurate	He always takes pride in his work. He's very accurate.	(4)
acting	My cousin is a member of a drama club. He seems to enjoy acting.	(6)
active	John has extracurricular activities. He's active in sports.	(3)
activities	John has extracurricular activities. He's on the foot- ball team.	(3)
ad	I got four replies to my ad about the bicycle for sale.	(8)
advanced	This nation is noted for its advanced technology.	(1)
agricultural	The agricultural region is centered largely in the north.	(1)
air force	Have you ever thought about a career in the air force?	(4)
airlines	My uncle was a pilot with the airlines.	(4)
alive	Many great writers were not appreciated fully while they were alive.	(10)
AM	You get a lot of AM stations on your radio.	(9)
amateur	I've always thought amateur radio would be an inter- esting hobby.	(6)
ambassador	After a successful career in business, he was appointed ambassador.	(4)
amusement	He's not a professional. He plays the piano for his own amusement.	(6)
announcers	We met one of the announcers over at the television station.	(9)
answers	I got four answers to my ad about the bicycle for sale.	(8)
antenna	You'd get better TV reception if you had an outside antenna.	(9)
appliances	In the United States, there are many factories for mak- ing appliances.	(5)
appointed	After a successful career in business, he was appointed ambassador.	(4)
area	What's the area of the Congo in square miles?	(1)
arid	The land in this region is arid.	(2)
army	My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.	(4)

article	There was an article in today's paper about the election.	(8)
artistry	This writer uses imagination and artistry in his writings.	(10)
arts	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree.	(3)
attorney	George's father is an attorney.	(4)
author	Who is the author of this novel?	(10)
autumn	At this time of the year farmers get ready for the autumn harvest.	(5)
average	During your first year of college, did you make a B average?	(3)
avocation	Learning foreign languages is just an avocation with me.	(6)

B

bachelor	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree.	(3)
ballads	He's a composer of folk ballads.	(10)
band	John has extracurricular activities. He's in the school band.	(3)
base	My nephew is a baseball player. He plays first base.	(7)
basketball	Basketball is my favorite sport.	(7)
beautifully	You play the piano beautifully.	(10)
because of	Because of the warm and sunny weather, oranges grow very well here.	(5)
benefits	I have a good-paying job with many fringe benefits.	(4)
binders	Binders and threshers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
biography	Who is the author of this biography?	(10)
birth	I'm an American by birth.	(1)
blues	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like blues?	(10)
boating	I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like boating.	(7)
bookkeeper	As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a bookkeeper.	(4)
bottle	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of collecting bottle caps.	(6)
boxing	I went to a boxing match last night. It was a good fight.	(7)
breath-taking	The scenery is breath-taking near the Pacific Ocean.	(2)
broadcasting	Station WRC is broadcasting now. They started two hours ago.	(9)
broad jump	When I was on the track team, I used to broad jump.	(7)
brother-in-law	My brother-in-law is a reporter on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
brought in	Milk, butter, and cheese are brought in here from the dairy farms.	(5)
built up	John has built up his own business.	(4)
bullfight	Would you be interested in going to the bullfight this afternoon?	(7)
business	John has built up his own business. He owns a hotel.	(4)
butterflies	My hobby is collecting butterflies.	(6)

C

calisthenics	This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. We did calisthenics.	(7)
came on	Station WRC is on the air now. They came on two hours ago.	(9)
cameramen	We met one of the cameramen over at the television station.	(9)
camping	On weekends I like to get my mind off my work by going on camping trips.	(6)
camping	Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a new tent.	(7)
canning	Is fish canning a big industry in your country?	(5)
canyons	This mountain range has many high peaks and deep canyons.	(2)
capital	My home is in the capital.	(1)
caps	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of collecting bottle caps.	(6)
career	Have you ever thought about a career in the medical profession?	(4)
catcher	My nephew is a baseball player. He is a catcher.	(7)
cattle	Is the coastal plain good for raising cattle?	(2)
celebrate	Today we celebrate our day of independence.	(1)
celebrations	Did you read the article about New Year celebrations?	(8)
cello	My brother took lessons on the cello for nearly ten years.	(10)
census	According to the latest census, our population has increased.	(1)
center	My home is in the capital. It's an industrial center.	(1)
centered (in)	The industrial area is centered largely in the north.	(1)
chains	It's a beautiful country with several chains of mountains.	(2)
channel	What channel did you watch on television last night?	(9)
chapter	The first chapter of the story is in this issue of the magazine.	(8)
chemistry	In secondary school, children study mathematics, physics, and chemistry.	(3)
chief	Who's the chief of state of this nation?	(1)
circulation	What's the total circulation of this newspaper?	(8)
citizen	I was born in Spain, but I'm a citizen of France.	(1)
citizenship	I was born in Spain, but I don't have Spanish citizenship.	(1)
civil	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches civil engineering.	(3)
clarinet	He plays the clarinet for his own enjoyment.	(6)
classical	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like classical music?	(10)
classified	I'm looking for the classified section. Have you seen it?	(8)
clay	The ground around here is mostly clay and not very good for farming.	(5)

clear	I don't get a clear picture on my TV set.	(9)
cliffs	Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.	(2)
climate	What kind of climate do you come from?	(1)
cloth	In the United States, there are many factories for making cloth.	(5)
clothing	Is it true that the manufacturing of clothing is a major industry?	(5)
coastal	Is the coastal plain good for farming?	(2)
coastline	How far is it from the coastline to the foothills?	(2)
collection	I started a new hobby. I got tired of building a stamp collection.	(6)
college	In college I majored in science. What was your major?	(3)
comfort	The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you live in comfort the whole year?	(2)
comics	I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the comics.	(8)
comic strips	I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the comic strips.	(8)
commencement	My sister graduated from high school. Commencement was last night.	(3)
commerce	I'm a federal employee. I work for the Department of Commerce.	(4)
company	John has built up his own business. He has a taxicab company.	(4)
composer	He's a composer of serious music.	(10)
composition	I've never heard that composition before.	(10)
computer	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches computer mathematics.	(3)
concentrate	In secondary school, children begin to concentrate on special interests.	(3)
concert	We went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra.	(10)
concerto	I've never heard that concerto before.	(10)
conductor	My uncle was a conductor with the railroad.	(4)
console	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a console model.	(9)
contemporary	How much do you know about the works of contemporary writers?	(10)
continent	Geographically, this country is located on the continent of Europe.	(2)
copy	My brother-in-law is a copy editor on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
cosmopolitan	My home is in the capital. It's a cosmopolitan city.	(1)
credentials	Do you have special credentials?	(3)
criminal	George's father is a criminal lawyer.	(4)
crops	Is the coastal plain good for growing crops?	(2)
croquet	Some people like horseback riding, but I prefer croquet as a hobby.	(6)

cultivate	At this time of the year farmers cultivate their lands.	(5)
culturally	Culturally, the country is divided into two sections.	(1)
customs	This is a poem about rural customs in the United States.	(10)
cut down	They had to cut down a lot of trees to make room for farms.	(5)
D		
dairy	Milk, butter, and cheese are shipped here from the dairy farms.	(5)
dean	My uncle is a university dean.	(3)
declined	According to the latest census, our population has declined.	(1)
decreased	According to the latest census, our population has decreased.	(1)
dedicated	He always takes pride in his work. He's very dedicated.	(4)
deep	This mountain range has many high peaks and deep canyons.	(2)
degree	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Bachelor of Arts degree.	(3)
deposits	The country is rich in natural resources. It has mineral deposits.	(1)
desert	It's a beautiful country with forests, mountains, and desert.	(2)
devoted	He always takes pride in his work. He's very devoted.	(4)
diploma	Do you have a high school diploma?	(3)
disaster	There was an article in today's paper about the disaster at sea.	(8)
divided	Politically, the country is divided into fifty states.	(1)
doctor	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Doctor of Philosophy degree.	(3)
drama	My cousin is a member of a drama club.	(6)
driver	What kind of work do you do? Are you a truck driver?	(4)
dropped off	If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be dropped off at your door.	(8)
drums	My brother took lessons on the drums for nearly ten years.	(10)
E		
early	What kind of grades did you make during your early school years?	(3)
earthquake	There was an article in today's paper about the earthquake.	(8)
eastward	As you travel eastward does the land get drier?	(2)
economic	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
economics	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches economics.	(3)
editor	John has extracurricular activities. He's editor of the school paper.	(3)
editorial	I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the editorial.	(8)

efficient	He always takes pride in his work. He's very efficient.	(4)
elementary		
school	In elementary school, the child learns to read and write.	(3)
elections	How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections?	(1)
electrical	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches electrical engineering.	(3)
electronics	He went to grade school in New York and an electronics school in Chicago.	(3)
enjoyment	He plays the piano for his own enjoyment.	(6)
enter	Children enter school at the age of five, don't they?	(3)
equipment	On many farms you'll find modern farm equipment.	(5)
essay	Who is the author of this essay?	(10)
expert	As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a missile expert.	(4)
extracurricular	John has extracurricular activities. He's on the football team.	(3)
F		
factory	John has built up his own business. He manages a shoe factory.	(4)
faculty	My brother is a member of the faculty.	(3)
farming	Is the coastal plain good for farming?	(2)
farmland	The land in this region is fertile farmland.	(2)
fascinating	I've never read a more fascinating story.	(10)
favor	We played a game last night. The score was 7-to-6 in our favor.	(7)
feature	My brother-in-law is a feature writer on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
federal	I'm a federal employee.	(4)
feed grinders	Feed grinders have revolutionized farming.	(5)
feeding	If you have livestock you have to get up early to do the feeding.	(5)
female	Factories employ both male and female workers.	(5)
fertile	The land in this region is fertile farmland.	(2)
field	My nephew is a baseball player. He plays left field.	(7)
fields	At this time of the year farmers plow their fields.	(5)
figures	How much do you know about the works of great literary figures?	(10)
fireman	My uncle was a fireman with the fire department.	(4)
fishermen	Did you read the article about the rescue of the two fishermen?	(8)
fishing	There are streams here, and fishing is important.	(2)
flood	There was an article in today's paper about the flood.	(8)
florist	John has built up his own business. He is a florist.	(4)
flute	My brother took lessons on the flute for nearly ten years.	(10)
FM	What frequency did you tune in to on FM last night?	(9)
folk	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like folk songs?	(10)

- following What's on following the news and weather? (9)
 football John has extracurricular activities. He's on the foot- (3)
 ball team. (2)
 foothills How far is it from the coastline to the foothills? (2)
 forests There are forests here, and lumbering is important. (2)
 frequency What frequency did you tune in to on FM last night? (9)
 freshman This is my first year of college. I'm a freshman. (3)
 fringe I have a good-paying job with many fringe benefits. (4)
 frontier This is a poem about frontier life in the United States. (10)
 fully Many great writers were not appreciated fully while (10)
 they were alive.
- G**
- gardening I find gardening relaxing and it takes my mind off my (6)
 work.
 general My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the (4)
 rank of general.
 geographical What geographical area of the world do you come from? (1)
 geographically Geographically, the country is divided into ten regions. (1)
 golfing Some people like horseback riding, but I prefer golfing (6)
 as a hobby. (4)
 good-paying I have a good-paying job with excellent hours. (2)
 gorgeous The scenery is gorgeous near the Pacific Ocean. (1)
 government Who's the head of this government? (1)
 governor Who is the governor of this state?
 grade Children enter the first grade at the age of five, don't (3)
 they?
 grade school He went to grade school in New York and high school (3)
 in Chicago. (3)
 grades What kind of grades did you make in college? (3)
 graduate I'm a graduate of Yale University. (3)
 graduated My sister graduated from high school. (3)
 (from)
 graduation My sister graduated from high school. Graduation was (3)
 last night. (10)
 greatest Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times? (5)
 ground The ground around here is stony and not very good for (2)
 farming.
 growing Is the coastal plain good for growing crops? (9)
 guide What's on following the news and weather? Do you (10)
 have a TV guide? (7)
 guitar You play the guitar beautifully.
 gym This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. (7)
- H**
- ham gear Most amateur radio operators build their own ham gear. (9)
 ham radio I've gotten interested in ham radio. (6)
 handball This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. We (7)
 played handball.

harbors	Along the northern coast there are many deep harbors.	(2)
harp	You play the harp beautifully.	(10)
harvest	At this time of the year farmers harvest their crops.	(5)
harvest	At this time of the year farmers get ready for the autumn harvest.	(5)
hay loaders	Hay loaders and reapers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
head	Who's the head of this government?	(1)
headlines	I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the headlines.	(8)
heard (of)	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of that one.	(6)
heavily	This part of the country is very heavily populated.	(2)
hectares	What's the area of the Congo in hectares?	(1)
hemisphere	Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere.	(2)
hi-fi	I've gotten interested in hi-fi. I'm building my own equipment.	(6)
high	Please turn the radio down. It's too high.	(9)
high	Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.	(2)
high school	He went to grade school in New York and high school in Chicago.	(3)
hiking	I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like hiking.	(7)
hilly	This part of the country is very hilly.	(2)
historic	My home is in the capital. It's an historic city.	(1)
hockey	When you played hockey, what position did you play?	(7)
honor	During your first year of college, did you make the honor roll?	(3)
honorary	Do you have an honorary degree?	(3)
humid	What kind of climate do you have? Is it cold and humid?	(2)
humor	This writer uses a lot of humor in his writings.	(10)
hunting	I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like swimming.	(7)
hurl	When I was on the track team, I used to hurl the javelin.	(7)
hymns	He's a composer of church hymns.	(10)
I		
ice skating	My favorite winter sport is ice skating.	(7)
imagination	This writer used imagination and artistry in his writings.	(10)
implements	Modern farm implements have revolutionized farming.	(5)
impressionistic	This poetry is impressionistic.	(10)
in addition (to)	Do you have any special interests in addition to your job?	(6)
increased	According to the latest census, our population has increased.	(1)
increases	I have a good-paying job with annual increases in salary.	(4)
independence	Today we celebrate our day of independence.	(1)
indigenous	This nation is noted for its indigenous music.	(1)

industrial	The industrial area is centered largely in the north.	(1)
industrially	Industrially, the country is divided into three major areas.	(1)
industrious	He always takes pride in his work. He's very industrious.	(4)
industry	Is meat packing a big industry in your country?	(5)
installment	The first installment of the story is in this issue of the magazine.	(8)
interests	In secondary school, children begin to concentrate on special interests.	(3)
interference	I couldn't hear the program because there was too much interference.	(9)
iron	The country is rich in natural resources. It has iron ore.	(1)
issue	The first chapter of the story is in this issue of the magazine.	(8)
issued	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's issued every week.	(8)
its	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
J		
javelin	When I was on the track team, I used to hurl the javelin.	(7)
jazz	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like jazz?	(10)
joining	Have you ever thought of joining a dance band?	(10)
journal	What's the total circulation of this journal?	(8)
junior	This is my third year of college. I'm a junior.	(3)
junior high	What kind of grades did you make in your junior high school years?	(3)
school		
justice	I'm a federal employee. I work for the Department of Justice.	(4)
K		
kerosene	Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a kerosene lantern.	(7)
killed	Did you read the article about the pedestrian that was killed?	(8)
kindergarten	Children enter kindergarten at the age of five, don't they?	(3)
knowledge	In secondary school, children get more advanced knowledge.	(3)
L		
labor	I'm a federal employee. I work for the Department of Labor.	(4)
lantern	Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a kerosene lantern.	(7)
largely	The industrial area is centered largely in the north.	(1)

latest	According to the latest census, our population has increased.	(1)
lawn	Why don't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your lawn furniture?	(8)
leader	Who's the leader of this political party?	(1)
lecturer	My uncle is a graduate lecturer.	(3)
legal	Have you ever thought about a career in the legal profession?	(4)
lemons	Because of the warm and sunny weather, lemons grow very well here.	(5)
less	As you travel southward, does the land get less fertile?	(2)
lieutenant	My brother's in the Army. He was just promoted to the rank of lieutenant.	(4)
linotype	My brother-in-law is a linotype operator on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
literary	How much do you know about the works of great literary figures?	(10)
live	I wonder if this is a live program?	(9)
livestock	On many farms you'll find livestock.	(5)
located	Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere.	(2)
loser	The hardest thing to learn is to be a good loser.	(7)
low	Please turn the radio up. It's too low.	(9)
lowerclassman	This is my second year of college. I'm a lowerclassman.	(3)
lumbering	There are forests here, and lumbering is important.	(2)
M		
major	In college I majored in science. What was your major?	(3)
major	My brother's in the Army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.	(4)
majored (in)	In college I majored in science.	(3)
make	Your car radio works very well. What make is it?	(9)
making	There are many factories in the U.S., particularly for making cloth.	(5)
male	Factories employ both male and female workers.	(5)
manages	John has built up his own business. He manages a shoe factory.	(4)
manufacturing	Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry?	(5)
master	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Master of Arts degree.	(3)
match	I went to a boxing match last night. It was a good fight.	(7)
matchboxes	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of collecting matchboxes.	(6)
math	In college I majored in math.	(3)
mayor	Who's the mayor of this city?	(1)
meet	I went to a swimming meet last night.	(7)
melody	I've never heard that melody before.	(10)
member	My brother is a member of the faculty.	(3)

metaphors	This writer uses many metaphors in his writings.	(10)
meters	What's the area of the Congo in square meters?	(1)
meticulous	He always takes pride in his work. He's very meticulous.	(4)
metropolitan	My home is in the capital. It's a large metropolitan area.	(1)
milkers	Milkers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
milking	If you have cows you have to get up early to do the milking.	(5)
mineral	The country is rich in natural resources. It has mineral deposits.	(1)
mining	The mining area is centered largely in the north.	(1)
missile	As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a missile expert.	(4)
model	My hobby is collecting model ships.	(6)
model	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a portable model.	(9)
moist	What kind of climate do you have? Is it moist?	(2)
mostly	The ground around here is mostly clay and not very good for farming.	(5)
mountainous	This part of the country is very mountainous.	(2)
muscles	My muscles are sore from playing baseball.	(7)
musician	Have you ever thought about becoming a professional musician?	(10)
N		
name	Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times?	(10)
nation	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
national	How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections?	(1)
nationality	What's your nationality? Are you American?	(1)
naturalized	I'm a naturalized American.	(1)
natural	The country is rich in natural resources.	(4)
navy	Have you ever thought about a career in the navy?	(9)
network	I wonder if this is a network show?	(9)
newscasters	We met one of the newscasters over at the television station.	(9)
newsletter	What's the total circulation of this newsletter?	(8)
newsstands	I haven't seen the latest issue of the magazine. Is it on the newsstands?	(8)
noise	I couldn't hear the program because there was too much noise in the room.	(9)
northeastern	Are most of the lakes located in the northeastern region?	(2)
northern	Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.	(2)
northward	As you travel northward, does the land get more fertile?	(2)
northwestern	Are most of the lakes located in the northwestern region?	(2)
noted	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
novelist	Who would you name as the greatest novelist of our times?	(10)
nursery school	Children enter nursery school at the age of five, don't they?	(3)

latest	According to the latest census, our population has increased.	(1)
lawn	Why don't you put an advertisement in the paper to sell your lawn furniture?	(8)
leader	Who's the leader of this political party?	(1)
lecturer	My uncle is a graduate lecturer.	(3)
legal	Have you ever thought about a career in the legal profession?	(4)
lemons	Because of the warm and sunny weather, lemons grow very well here.	(5)
less	As you travel southward, does the land get less fertile?	(2)
lieutenant	My brother's in the Army. He was just promoted to the rank of lieutenant.	(4)
linotype	My brother-in-law is a linotype operator on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
literary	How much do you know about the works of great literary figures?	(10)
live	I wonder if this is a live program?	(9)
livestock	On many farms you'll find livestock.	(5)
located	Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere.	(2)
loser	The hardest thing to learn is to be a good loser.	(7)
low	Please turn the radio up. It's too low.	(9)
lowerclassman	This is my second year of college. I'm a lowerclassman.	(3)
lumbering	There are forests here, and lumbering is important.	(2)

M

major	In college I majored in science. What was your major?	(3)
major	My brother's in the Army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.	(4)
majored (in)	In college I majored in science.	(3)
make	Your car radio works very well. What make is it?	(9)
making	There are many factories in the U.S., particularly for making cloth.	(5)
male	Factories employ both male and female workers.	(5)
manages	John has built up his own business. He manages a shoe factory.	(4)
manufacturing	Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry?	(5)
master	I'm a graduate of Yale University. I have a Master of Arts degree.	(3)
match	I went to a boxing match last night. It was a good fight.	(7)
matchboxes	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of collecting matchboxes.	(6)
math	In college I majored in math.	(3)
mayor	Who's the mayor of this city?	(1)
meet	I went to a swimming meet last night.	(7)
melody	I've never heard that melody before.	(10)
member	My brother is a member of the faculty.	(3)

metaphors	This writer uses many metaphors in his writings.	(10)
meters	What's the area of the Congo in square meters?	(1)
meticulous	He always takes pride in his work. He's very meticulous.	(4)
metropolitan	My home is in the capital. It's a large metropolitan area.	(1)
milkers	Milkers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
milking	If you have cows you have to get up early to do the milking.	(5)
mineral	The country is rich in natural resources. It has mineral deposits.	(1)
mining	The mining area is centered largely in the north.	(1)
missile	As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a missile expert.	(4)
model	My hobby is collecting model ships.	(6)
model	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a portable model.	(9)
moist	What kind of climate do you have? Is it moist?	(2)
mostly	The ground around here is mostly clay and not very good for farming.	(5)
mountainous	This part of the country is very mountainous.	(2)
muscles	My muscles are sore from playing baseball.	(7)
musician	Have you ever thought about becoming a professional musician?	(10)
N		
name	Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times?	(10)
nation	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
national	How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections?	(1)
nationality	What's your nationality? Are you American?	(1)
naturalized	I'm a naturalized American.	(1)
natural	The country is rich in natural resources.	(4)
navy	Have you ever thought about a career in the navy?	(9)
network	I wonder if this is a network show?	(9)
newscasters	We met one of the newscasters over at the television station.	(9)
newsletter	What's the total circulation of this newsletter?	(8)
newsstands	I haven't seen the latest issue of the magazine. Is it on the newsstands?	(8)
noise	I couldn't hear the program because there was too much noise in the room.	(9)
northeastern	Are most of the lakes located in the northeastern region?	(2)
northern	Along the northern coast there are many high cliffs.	(2)
northward	As you travel northward, does the land get more fertile?	(2)
northwestern	Are most of the lakes located in the northwestern region?	(2)
noted	This nation is noted for its economic stability.	(1)
novelist	Who would you name as the greatest novelist of our times?	(10)
nursery school	Children enter nursery school at the age of five, don't they?	(3)

O

ocean	The scenery is beautiful near the Pacific Ocean.	(2)
official	Be a good sport. Play according to the official rules.	(7)
oil wells	There are oil wells here, and petroleum is important.	(2)
orchestra	We went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra.	(10)
ore	The country is rich in natural resources. It has iron ore.	(1)
organ	He plays the organ for his own enjoyment.	(6)
other than	Do you have any special interests other than your job?	(6)
outlet	Where can I plug in the TV? Is this outlet all right?	(9)
outside	What do you do for recreation? Do you have any outside interests?	(7)
outside	You'd get better TV reception if you had an outside antenna.	(9)

P

painting	I like painting, but I wouldn't want it to be my life's work.	(4)
packing	Is meat packing a big industry in your country?	(5)
paper	John has extracurricular activities. He's editor of the school paper.	(3)
parched	The land in this region is dry and parched.	(2)
party	Who's the leader of this political party?	(1)
pathology	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches pathology.	(3)
peaks	This mountain range has many high peaks and deep canyons.	(2)
peanuts	Because of the warm and sunny weather, cotton and peanuts grow very well here.	(5)
pedestrian	Did you read the article about the pedestrian that was killed?	(8)
petroleum	The petroleum region is centered largely in the north.	(1)
philosophy	In college I majored in philosophy.	(3)
photography	I've always thought photography would be an interesting hobby.	(6)
physics	In secondary school, children study mathematics, physics, and chemistry.	(3)
pianist	We went to a concert last night to hear a well-known pianist.	(10)
picture	I don't get a good picture on my TV set. There's something wrong.	(9)
piece	I've never heard that piece before.	(10)
pigs	In this flat country people grow wheat and corn and raise pigs.	(5)
pilot	My uncle was a pilot with the airlines.	(4)
pioneer	This is a poem about pioneer days in the United States.	(10)
pitcher	My nephew is a baseball player. He is a pitcher.	(7)
plain	Is the coastal plain good for farming?	(2)

plant	At this time of the year farmers plant their fields.	(5)
plateau	How far is it from the high plateau area to the fertile farmland?	(2)
playwright	Who would you name as the greatest playwright of our times?	(10)
plow	At this time of the year farmers plow their fields.	(5)
plug in	Where can I plug in the TV? Is this outlet all right?	(9)
poet	Who would you name as the greatest poet of our times?	(10)
poetry	This poetry is realistic.	(10)
pole-vault	When I was on the track team, I used to pole-vault.	(7)
political	Who's the leader of this political party?	(1)
politically	Politically, the country is divided into fifty states.	(1)
politician	Mr. Smith is a politician.	(4)
politics	After a successful career in politics, he was appointed ambassador.	(4)
poor	During your first year of college, did you make poor grades?	(3)
popular	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like popular music?	(10)
populated	This part of the country is very heavily populated.	(2)
population	Do you know what the population of Japan is?	(1)
ports	Along the northern coast there are many ports.	(2)
portable	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a portable model.	(9)
powerful	You'd get better TV reception if you had a more powerful set.	(9)
practice	You play the piano beautifully. How much do you practice every day?	(10)
practice	George's father is an attorney. He has his own practice.	(4)
pre-school	Children enter pre-school classes at the age of five, don't they?	(3)
president	Who's the president of this republic?	(1)
press	There wasn't much news in the press release this afternoon.	(8)
pride	He always takes pride in his work. He's very efficient.	(4)
Principal	What are the principal farm products in this region?	(5)
Principal	My uncle is a high school principal.	(3)
Printed	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's printed every week.	(8)
Processing	Is food processing a big industry in your country?	(5)
Products	What are the principal farm products in this region?	(5)
Professional	He's not a professional. He plays the piano for the fun of it.	(6)
Promoted	My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.	(4)
Prospecting	Is the coastal plain good for oil prospecting?	(2)
Provincial	My home is in the capital. It's a small provincial town.	(1)

psychology	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches psychology.	(3)
publication	What's the total circulation of this publication?	(8)
published	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's published every week.	(8)
punch	If you work in a factory, you usually have to punch a clock.	(5)
put out	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's put out every week.	(8)
Q		
quarter	When I was on the track team, I used to run the quarter mile.	(7)
quartet	Have you ever thought of playing in a string quartet?	(10)
quiz	What's on following the quiz program?	(9)
R		
races	Would you be interested in going to the horse races this afternoon?	(7)
racing	I've always thought car racing would be an interesting hobby.	(6)
rain	The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you get much rain?	(2)
raising	Is the coastal plain good for raising cattle?	(2)
range	This mountain range has many high peaks and deep canyons.	(2)
rank	My brother's in the army. He was just promoted to the rank of major.	(4)
rare	That's a rare set of coins.	(6)
realistic	This poetry is realistic.	(10)
reapers	Hay loaders and reapers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
receivers	Most amateur radio operators build their own receivers.	(9)
reception	You get good reception on your radio.	(9)
recital	Have you ever thought of giving a recital?	(10)
recorded	I wonder if this is a recorded program?	(9)
recreation	What do you do for recreation? Do you have a hobby?	(7)
regions	Geographically, the country is divided into ten regions.	(1)
register	If you expect to enter the university, you should register now.	(3)
registrar's	If you expect to enter the university, you should go to the registrar's office now.	(3)
regulations	Be a good sport. Play according to the regulations.	(7)
relaxation	He's not a professional. He plays the piano for relaxation.	(6)
relaxing	I find stamp collecting relaxing and it takes my mind off my work.	(6)
release	There wasn't much news in the press release this afternoon.	(8)

released	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. It's released every week.	(8)
remained	According to the latest census, our population has remained the same.	(1)
replies	I got four replies to my ad about the bicycle for sale.	(8)
reporter	My brother-in-law is a reporter on <i>The New York Times</i> staff.	(8)
representative	Mr. Smith is a politician. He's running for election as representative.	(4)
republic	Who's the president of this republic?	(1)
rescue	Did you read the article about the rescue of the two fishermen?	(8)
reserves	The country is rich in natural resources. It has timber reserves.	(1)
resources	The country is rich in natural resources.	(1)
responses	I got four responses to my ad about the bicycle for sale.	(8)
retained	I was born in Spain, but I have retained Burmese citizenship.	(1)
retired	My uncle was a pilot with the airlines. He just retired.	(4)
review	I'm looking for the book review section.	(8)
revolutionized	Tractors have revolutionized farming.	(5)
rice	Because of the warm and sunny weather, tobacco and rice grow very well here.	(5)
rich	The country is rich in natural resources.	(1)
robbery	There was an article in today's paper about the bank robbery.	(8)
rocky	The ground around here is rocky and not very good for farming.	(5)
roll	During your first year of college, did you make the honor roll?	(3)
romantic	This poetry is romantic.	(10)
room	They had to cut down a lot of trees to make room for farms.	(5)
route	My son has a newspaper route.	(8)
rules	Be a good sport. Play according to the rules of the game.	(7)
running (for)	Mr. Smith is a politician. He's running for election as governor.	(4)
runs	John has built up his own business. He runs a restaurant.	(4)
rural	This is a poem about rural customs in the United States.	(10)
S		(10)
sacred	He's a composer of sacred music.	
salesgirl	My sister worked as a salesgirl in a dress shop before she got married.	(4)
saxophone	My brother took lessons on the saxophone for nearly ten years.	(10)
scenery	The scenery is beautiful near the Pacific Ocean.	(2)

scenic	It's a beautiful country with scenic mountain areas.	(2)
science	In college I majored in science.	(3)
scientific	This nation is noted for its scientific accomplishments.	(1)
score	We played a game last night. The score was tied six-to-six.	(7)
screen	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a larger screen.	(9)
secondary school	In secondary school, children get more advanced knowledge.	(3)
secretary	My sister worked as a secretary before she got married.	(4)
sections	Culturally, the country is divided into two sections.	(1)
semi-arid	The land in this region is semi-arid.	(2)
senator	How old do you have to be to become a senator?	(1)
senior	This is my fourth year of college. I'm a senior.	(3)
sentimental	This poetry is sentimental.	(10)
sent in	I sent in a subscription to that magazine.	(8)
service	After a successful career in the foreign service, he was appointed ambassador.	(4)
severe	What kind of climate do you have? Is it severe?	(2)
sheep	In this flat country people grow wheat and corn and raise sheep.	(5)
shipped	Milk, butter, and cheese are shipped here from the dairy farms.	(5)
shop	My sister worked as a salesgirl in a dress shop before she got married.	(4)
shore	How far is it from the shore of the Atlantic to the mountains?	(2)
shortstop	My nephew is a baseball player. He plays shortstop.	(7)
short story	Who is the author of this short story?	(10)
signed off	Station WRC is off the air now. They signed off two hours ago.	(9)
skating	My favorite winter sport is ice skating. I belong to a skating club.	(7)
ski	My favorite winter sport is skiing. I belong to a ski club.	(7)
skiing	My favorite winter sport is skiing.	(7)
sledding	My favorite winter sport is sledding.	(7)
sleeping bags	Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy sleeping bags.	(7)
snowfall	The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you get any snowfall at all?	(2)
soccer	Soccer is my favorite sport.	(7)
society	I didn't read the whole paper. I just glanced at the society page.	(8)
songs	What's your favorite kind of music? Do you like folk songs?	(10)
sophomore	This is my second year of college. I'm a sophomore.	(3)
southeastern	Are most of the lakes located in the southeastern region?	(2)

southern	Geographically, this country is located in the southern hemisphere. (2)
southward	As you travel southward, does the land get less fertile? (2)
southwestern	Are most of the lakes located in the southwestern region? (2)
special	In secondary school, children begin to concentrate on special interests. (3)
spectacular	The scenery is spectacular near the Pacific Ocean. (2)
sport	Be a good sport. Play according to the rules of the game. (7)
sports	John has extracurricular activities. He's active in sports. (3)
stability	This nation is noted for its economic stability. (1)
staff	My brother-in-law is a reporter on <i>The New York Times</i> staff. (8)
static	I couldn't hear the program because there was too much static. (9)
station	We met one of the engineers over at the television station. (9)
state	Who's the chief of state of this nation? (1)
steel	In the United States, there are many factories for making steel. (5)
stereo	I've gotten interested in stereo. (6)
stimulating	I've never read a more stimulating story. (10)
stirring	I've never read a more stirring story. (2)
stony	This part of the country is very stony. (2)
streams	There are streams here and fishing is important. (2)
string	Have you ever thought of playing in a string quartet? (10)
subscribe (to)	If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door. (8)
subscription	I sent in a subscription to that magazine. (8)
suffer	The weather is warm and sunny here. Do you suffer from the heat? (2)
swamp	The ground around here is swamp land and not very good for farming. (5)
swift	This mountain range has many high peaks and swift rivers. (2)
symphony	We went to a concert last night to hear the symphony orchestra. (10)

T	
taxicab	John has built up his own business. He has a taxicab company. (4)
teaches	My brother is a member of the faculty. He teaches economics. (3)
technician	My sister worked as a technician before she got married. (4)
technology	This nation is noted for its advanced technology. (1)
teller	As soon as I complete my training, I'm going to be a bank teller. (4)
temper	The hardest thing to learn is not to lose your temper. (7)

tent	Our family went camping last summer. We had to buy a new tent.	(7)
thoroughbreds	In this flat country people grow wheat and corn and raise thoroughbreds.	(5)
threshers	Binders and threshers have revolutionized farming.	(5)
thrilling	I've never read a more thrilling story.	(10)
tied	We played a game last night. The score was tied six-to-six.	(7)
timber	The country is rich in natural resources. It has timber reserves.	(1)
toaster	Where can I plug in the toaster? Is this outlet all right?	(9)
tobacco	Because of the warm and sunny weather, tobacco and rice grow very well here.	(5)
track	When I was on the track team, I used to run the quarter mile.	(7)
tractors	Tractors have revolutionized farming.	(5)
trade school	He went to grade school in New York and a trade school in Chicago.	(3)
train	In universities, students train to become teachers and engineers.	(3)
transistorized	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a transistorized set.	(9)
transmitters	Most amateur radio operators build their own transmitters.	(9)
transported	Milk, butter, and cheese are transported here from the dairy farms.	(5)
trombone	My brother took lessons on the trombone for nearly ten years.	(10)
tropical	What kind of climate do you have? Is it tropical?	(2)
true	Is it true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry?	(5)
trumpet	He plays the trumpet for his own enjoyment.	(6)
tube	The next time I buy a TV set, I'm going to buy a 21-inch picture tube.	(9)
tune in	What frequency did you tune in to on FM last night?	(9)
turn down	Please turn the radio down. It's too high.	(9)
turn up	Please turn the radio up. It's too low.	(9)

U

umbrellas	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of collecting umbrellas.	(6)
underbrush	They had to burn a lot of underbrush to make room for farms.	(5)
unrealistic	This poetry is unrealistic.	(10)
unusual	I've heard of unusual hobbies, but I've never heard of that one.	(6)
upperclassman	This is my third year of college. I'm an upperclassman.	(3)
urban	Is the coastal plain good for urban development?	(2)

V	
valleys	This mountain range has many high peaks and fertile valleys. (2)
violin	He plays the violin for his own enjoyment. (6)
violinist	We went to a concert last night to hear a famous violinist. (10)
vivid	This writer uses vivid descriptions in his writings. (10)
vocational school	He went to grade school in New York and vocational school in Chicago. (3)
volleyball	Volleyball is my favorite sport. (7)
volume	I don't get much volume on my TV set. There's something wrong. (9)
vote	How old do you have to be to vote in the national elections? (1)
W	
water-skiing	I like fishing and hunting, but I don't like water-skiing. (7)
weekly	What's the total circulation of this weekly magazine? (8)
weights	This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. We lifted weights. (7)
well-known	We went to a concert last night to hear a well-known pianist. (10)
wells	There are oil wells here, and petroleum is important. (2)
westward	As you travel westward, does the land get higher? (2)
wheat	In this flat country people grow wheat and corn and raise cattle. (5)
wonder	I wonder if this is a local broadcast. (9)
worker	What kind of work do you do? Are you a government worker? (4)
workout	This afternoon we went to the gym for a workout. (7)
works	Your car radio works very well. (9)
works	How much do you know about the works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow? (10)
writer	My brother-in-law is a feature writer on <i>The New York Times</i> staff. (8)
writings	This writer uses vivid descriptions in his writings. (10)

KEY

TO EXERCISES

UNIT 1

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 9

1. I am a native American.
 - a. Am I a native American?
 - b. Am I a naturalized American?
 - c. I am a naturalized American.
 - d. They are naturalized Americans.
 - e. He is a naturalized American.
 - f. He is president of a university.
 - g. Is he president of a university?
 - h. Is he leader of his political party?
 - i. He is leader of his political party.
 - j. He is a French citizen.
 - k. They are French citizens.
 - l. I am a French citizen.
2. This nation is noted for economic stability.
 - a. Is this nation noted for economic stability?
 - b. Isn't this nation noted for economic stability?
 - c. This nation isn't noted for economic stability.
 - d. This nation isn't noted for mineral resources.
 - e. This nation is noted for mineral resources.
 - f. This nation is rich in mineral resources.
 - g. Is this nation rich in mineral resources?
 - h. Is this country rich in mineral resources?
 - i. Isn't this country rich in mineral resources?
 - j. This country isn't rich in mineral resources.
 - k. This country doesn't have mineral resources.
 - l. This country has mineral resources.
 - m. This country has ten regions.
 - n. This country is divided into ten regions.
3. You can vote in the national elections, can't you?
 - a. You can't vote in the national elections, can you?
 - b. You can't become president, can you?
 - c. You can become president, can't you?

- d. You want to become president, don't you?
- e. You don't want to become president, do you?
- f. You don't want to live in a small town, do you?
- g. You want to live in a small town, don't you?
- h. You would like to live in a small town, wouldn't you?
- i. You wouldn't like to live in a small town, would you?
- j. You wouldn't like to work in an industrial center, would you?
- k. You would like to work in an industrial center, wouldn't you?
- l. You will work in an industrial center, won't you?
- m. You won't work in an industrial center, will you?
- n. You aren't going to work in an industrial center, are you?
- o. You are going to work in an industrial center, aren't you?

Word Study Exercises

Page 11

- 1. a. developed, (has developed), b. accomplished, c. elect,
d. populated, e. born, f. governs
- 2. a. celebration, b. divisions, c. vote (voter), d. decrease
- 3. a. decline, b. commercial, c. head, d. farm, e. reserves,
f. nationality, g. weather, h. keep, i. native

UNIT 2

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 21

- 1. The mountain area is scenic and the coast is, too.
 - a. The mountain area is scenic, and so is the coast.
 - b. The mountain area isn't scenic, and neither is the coast.
 - c. The mountain area isn't heavily populated, and neither is the coast.
 - d. The mountain area isn't heavily populated, but the coast is.
 - e. The mountain area isn't heavily populated, and the coast isn't, either.
 - f. The mountain area isn't fertile, and the coast isn't, either.
 - g. The mountain area isn't fertile, and neither is the coast.
 - h. The mountain area is fertile, and so is the coast.
 - i. The mountain area is fertile, and the coast is, too.
 - j. The mountain area is fertile, but the coast isn't.

2. There are streams and forests here, so lumbering is important.
 - a. There are streams and forests here; therefore, lumbering is important.
 - b. There aren't streams and forests here; therefore, lumbering isn't important.
 - c. There aren't streams and forests here; therefore, fishing isn't important.
 - d. There are streams and forests here; therefore, fishing is important.
 - e. There are streams and forests here; consequently, fishing is important.
 - f. There are streams and forests here; consequently, the scenery is beautiful.
 - g. There are streams and forests here; thus, the scenery is beautiful.
 - h. There are streams and forests here; as a result, the scenery is beautiful.
 - i. There are streams and forests here; as a result, the land is fertile.
 - j. There are streams and forests here, so the land is fertile.
 - k. There are streams and forests here, so the land is not arid.

3. The weather is very warm, and we don't get much rain.
 - a. The weather is very warm; moreover, we don't get much rain.
 - b. The weather is very warm; moreover, the land is arid.
 - c. The weather is very warm; in addition, the land is arid.
 - d. The weather is very warm; in addition, the land is stony.
 - e. The weather is very warm, and the land is stony.
 - f. The weather is very warm, and we suffer from the heat.
 - g. The weather is very warm; also, we suffer from the heat.
 - h. The weather is very warm; furthermore, we suffer from the heat.
 - i. The weather is very warm; furthermore, it is tropical.
 - j. The weather is very warm; in fact, it is tropical.
 - k. The weather is very warm; as a matter of fact, it is tropical.
 - l. The weather is very warm; as a matter of fact, it is a hot desert area.

4. This region is not fertile, but it has good harbors.
 - a. This region is not fertile; however, it has good harbors.
 - b. This region is fertile; however, it is heavily populated.
 - c. This region is not fertile; nevertheless, it is heavily populated.
 - d. This region is not fertile; nevertheless, it is an industrial area.

- e. This region is not fertile, still it is an industrial area.
- f. This region is not fertile; still it is a scenic area.
- g. This region is not fertile; in spite of that, it is a scenic area.
- h. This region is not fertile; in spite of that, it has large lakes.
- i. This region is not fertile; yet it has large lakes.
- j. This region is not fertile; yet it is good for urban development.
- k. This region is not fertile; on the other hand, it is good for urban development.
- l. This region is not fertile; on the other hand, it isn't a desert area.

Word Study Exercises

Page 23

1. a. warmth, b. length, c. moisture, d. depth, e. growth,
f. humidity, g. population, h. industry
2. a. région régional
b. géographie géographique
c. scénery scénic
d. spectacle spectaculär
e. beauté beautiful
f. population popülated
g. fertility fértil
h. móuntain móuntainous
i. índustry indústrial
j. cómfort cómfortable

UNIT 3

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 34

1. Your sister, who graduated last night, received a B.A. degree.
 - a. Did your sister, who graduated last night, receive a B.A. degree?
 - b. Did your sister, who majored in economics, receive a B.A. degree?
 - c. Your sister, who majored in economics, received a B.A. degree.
 - d. Your sister, who majored in economics, received high grades.
 - e. Your sister, who majored in economics, was an excellent student.
 - f. Was your sister, who majored in economics, an excellent student?
 - g. Was your sister, who was active in sports, an excellent student?
 - h. Your sister, who was active in sports, was an excellent student.

- i.* Your sister, who was editor of the school paper, was an excellent student.
 - j.* Your sister, who was editor of the school paper, graduated with honors.
2. High school is for older children whose knowledge is more advanced.
 - a.* High school is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.
 - b.* College is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.
 - c.* College is for young adults who want to concentrate on special interests.
 - d.* Is college for young adults who want to concentrate on special interests?
 - e.* Is college for young adults who want to become teachers and engineers?
 - f.* College is for young adults who want to become teachers and engineers.
 - g.* College is for young adults who want to study psychology.
 - h.* College is for students who want to study psychology.
 - i.* College is for students who make good grades.
 - j.* College isn't for students who don't make good grades.
 3. The professor on the faculty is my uncle.
 - a.* The professor with an M.A. degree is my uncle.
 - b.* The professor with an M.A. degree teaches at the university.
 - c.* The graduate lecturer with an M.A. degree teaches at the university.
 - d.* Does the graduate lecturer with an M.A. degree teach at the university?
 - e.* Does the graduate lecturer from New York City teach at the university?
 - f.* Does the graduate lecturer from New York City teach economics?
 - g.* The graduate lecturer from New York City teaches economics.
 - h.* The graduate lecturer studying for his Ph.D. teaches economics.
 - i.* The graduate lecturer studying for his Ph.D. is on the faculty.

Word Study Exercises

Page 36

1. *a.* lawyer, *b.* dentist, *c.* doctor, *d.* philosopher, *e.* economist, *f.* scientist, *g.* historian, *h.* mathematician, *i.* engineer, *j.* teacher

- e. This region is not fertile, still it is an industrial area.
- f. This region is not fertile; still it is a scenic area.
- g. This region is not fertile; in spite of that, it is a scenic area.
- h. This region is not fertile; in spite of that, it has large lakes.
- i. This region is not fertile; yet it has large lakes.
- j. This region is not fertile; yet it is good for urban development.
- k. This region is not fertile; on the other hand, it is good for urban development.
- l. This region is not fertile; on the other hand, it isn't a desert area.

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f. humidity, g. population, h. industry
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b. géographie géographique
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e. beauté beautiful
f. populátion pópulated
g. fertlity fértil
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 - e. Your sister, who majored in economics, was an excellent student.
 - f. Was your sister, who majored in economics, an excellent student?
 - g. Was your sister, who was active in sports, an excellent student?
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 - a. High school is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.
 - b. College is for young adults whose knowledge is more advanced.
 - c. College is for young adults who want to concentrate on special interests.
 - d. Is college for young adults who want to concentrate on special interests?
 - e. Is college for young adults who want to become teachers and engineers?
 - f. College is for young adults who want to become teachers and engineers.
 - g. College is for young adults who want to study psychology.
 - h. College is for students who want to study psychology.
 - i. College is for students who make good grades.
 - j. College isn't for students who don't make good grades.
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 - i. The graduate lecturer studying for his Ph.D. is on the faculty.

Word Study Exercises

Page 36

1. a. lawyer, b. dentist, c. doctor, d. philosopher, e. economist, f. scientist, g. historian, h. mathematician, i. engineer, j. teacher

2. a. professor, b. registrar, c. office, d. clerk, e. subject,
f. U.S.A., g. factory, h. football
3. a. from, b. in, c. on, d. at, e. of, f. in, g. on,
h. by
4. a. do, b. get, c. given, d. have, e. make, f. see,
g. slipped, h. took

UNIT 4

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 48

1. I enjoy my job since it has fringe benefits.
 - a. I enjoy my job although I work long hours.
 - b. I enjoy writing books although I work long hours.
 - c. I enjoy writing books because I receive a good salary.
 - d. I enjoy writing books if I have good working conditions.
 - e. I will take pride in my work if I have good working conditions.
 - f. I will take pride in my work when I have my own business.
 - g. I will take a vacation every year when I have my own business.
 - h. I will take a vacation every year after I'm on my own.
 - i. I will take a vacation every year as soon as I can.
 - j. I will start my own business as soon as I can.
2. You can't be a pilot until you complete your training.
 - a. You can't be a pilot while you are completing your training.
 - b. Can't you be a pilot while you are completing your training?
 - c. Can't you be a pilot before you complete your training?
 - d. You can't be a pilot before you complete your training.
 - e. You can be a pilot after you complete your training.
 - f. You can be a pilot as soon as you complete your training.
 - g. Can you be a pilot as soon as you complete your training?
 - h. Can you be a pilot when you complete your training?
 - i. You can be a pilot when you complete your training.
 - j. You can be a pilot if you complete your training.
3. I studied law during my college years.
 - a. I've studied law since high school.
 - b. I've studied law for four years.
 - c. I've practiced law for four years.
 - d. I practiced law during the past year.
 - e. I was very industrious during the past year.

- f. I was very industrious in the summer.
- g. I was very industrious until my retirement.
- h. I received an annual increase in salary until my retirement.
- i. I got some fringe benefits until my retirement.
- j. I got some fringe benefits after retirement.

Word Study Exercises

Page 49

1. a. meticulous, b. employed, c. profession, d. manages,
e. promoted, f. retired, g. dedicated
2. 1. d, 2. b, 3. g, 4. a, 5. f, 6. e, 7. h, 8. c
3. a. inefficient, b. undecided, c. unknown, d. unsuccessful,
e. inconsiderate, f. unsafe, g. unusual

UNIT 5

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 59

1. If the ground is fertile, it is good for farming.
 - a. If the ground were fertile, it would be good for farming.
 - b. If the ground had been fertile, it would have been good for farming.
 - c. If the ground had been fertile, you would have had good crops.
 - d. If the ground were fertile, you would have good crops.
 - e. If the ground is fertile, you will have good crops.
 - f. If you cultivate your land, you will have good crops.
 - g. If you cultivated your land, you would have good crops.
 - h. If you had cultivated your land, you would have had good crops.
 - i. If you had cultivated your land, you could have grown tobacco.
 - j. If you cultivated your land, you could grow tobacco.
 - k. If you cultivate your land, you can grow tobacco.
 - l. If the weather is warm, you can grow tobacco.
 - m. If the weather were warm, you could grow tobacco.
 - n. If the weather had been warm, you could have grown tobacco.
2. Unless you cultivate your land, you won't have good crops.
 - a. Unless you cultivated your land, you wouldn't have good crops.
 - b. If you hadn't cultivated your land, you wouldn't have had good crops.
 - c. If you hadn't cultivated your land, it wouldn't have been good for farming.

- d.* If you didn't cultivate your land, it wouldn't be good for farming.
 - e.* If you don't cultivate your land, it won't be good for farming.
 - f.* Unless the weather is warm, it won't be good for farming.
 - g.* Unless the weather were warm, it wouldn't be good for farming.
 - h.* If the weather hadn't been warm, it wouldn't have been good for farming.
 - i.* If the weather hadn't been warm, you couldn't have grown tobacco.
 - j.* If the weather weren't warm, you couldn't grow tobacco.
 - k.* If the weather isn't warm, you can't grow tobacco.
 - l.* Unless the land is fertile, you can't grow tobacco.
 - m.* Unless the land were fertile, you couldn't grow tobacco.
 - n.* If the land hadn't been fertile, you couldn't have grown tobacco.
3. I get to work on time every day.
- a.* I wish I got to work on time every day.
 - b.* I wish I had gotten to work on time yesterday.
 - c.* I wish I hadn't had to work yesterday.
 - d.* I wish I didn't have to work every day.
 - e.* I wish I didn't work in a factory every day.
 - f.* I wish I hadn't worked in a factory last year.
 - g.* I wish I could have worked on a farm last year.
 - h.* I wish I could work on a farm every summer.
 - i.* I wish I worked only three days a week every summer.
 - j.* I wish I had worked only three days a week last summer.

Word Study Exercises

Page 61

1. *a.* raised, *b.* shipped, *c.* milked, *d.* grown, *e.* cut down,
f. plowed, *g.* employed, *h.* manufactured
2. *a.* revólution revólutionize
b. transportátion transpórt
c. cultivátion cúltivate
d. índustry indústriálieze
e. manufácture manufácture
f. emplóyment emplóy
g. equípmént equíp
h. prodúction prodúce
3. *a.* furniture, *b.* peanuts, *c.* swimming, *d.* wheat, *e.* corn,
f. manufacture, *g.* livestock, *h.* burned

UNIT 6

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 72

1. Does he believe photography is an interesting hobby?
 - a. Doesn't he believe photography is an interesting hobby?
 - b. Doesn't he believe photography is relaxing?
 - c. He doesn't believe photography is relaxing.
 - d. He believes photography is relaxing.
 - e. They think photography is relaxing.
 - f. They think photography is too expensive.
 - g. Do they think photography is too expensive?
 - h. Do they think hi-fi is too expensive?
 - i. Don't they think hi-fi is too expensive?
 - j. They don't think hi-fi is too expensive.
 - k. We don't imagine hi-fi is too expensive.
 - l. We imagine hi-fi is too expensive.
 - m. We imagine coin collecting is too expensive.
 - n. We imagine coin collecting is an interesting hobby.

2. Which hobby is the most expensive?
 - a. Did you find out which hobby is the most expensive?
 - b. Did you find out what would be the most expensive?
 - c. Did you find out what would be an interesting hobby?
 - d. What would be an interesting hobby?
 - e. Please tell me what would be an interesting hobby.
 - f. Please tell me who has an interesting hobby.
 - g. Who has an interesting hobby?
 - h. Who has his own hi-fi?
 - i. Do you know who has his own hi-fi?
 - j. Do you know who can build his own hi-fi?
 - k. Do you know which student would like to have his own hi-fi?
 - l. Do you know which student would like to have a rare coin collection?
 - m. Which student would like to have a rare coin collection?

3. How many stamps have you collected?
 - a. I'd like to know how many stamps you have collected.
 - b. I'd like to know what stereo is.
 - c. What is stereo?
 - d. Please tell me what stereo is.
 - e. Please tell me how much a hi-fi costs.

- f. How much does a hi-fi cost?
 - g. Can you tell me how much a hi-fi costs?
 - h. Can you tell me why he collects umbrellas?
 - i. Why does he collect umbrellas?
 - j. I can't imagine why he collects umbrellas.
 - k. I can't imagine how many coins he has collected.
 - l. How many coins has he collected?
4. Do you know where to buy rare coins?
- a. Can you tell me where to buy rare coins?
 - b. Can you tell me where to buy hi-fi equipment?
 - c. Can you tell me how to build hi-fi equipment?
 - d. Did you learn how to build hi-fi equipment?
 - e. Did you learn who to ask about hi-fi equipment?
 - f. Did you learn who to ask about gardening?
 - g. I don't know who to ask about gardening.
 - h. I don't know who to ask about camping.
 - i. I don't know when to go camping.
 - j. I haven't decided when to go camping.
 - k. I haven't decided where to go camping.
 - l. I haven't decided where to go on my vacation.
 - m. I haven't decided what to do on my vacation.
 - n. I haven't decided what to do for a hobby.

Word Study Exercises

Page 74

- 1. a. collection, b. actor, c. relaxation, d. equipment, e. enjoyment, f. specialty, g. preference, h. beginner, i. pleasure, j. suggestion
- 2. a. profession, b. common, c. cheap, d. boring, e. amateur
- 3. a. pastime, b. fun, c. exhausted, d. unusual, e. acting
- 4. a. for, b. of, c. with, d. of, e. off, f. as, g. in, h. of, i. with (for), j. by

UNIT 7

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 85

- 1. He said, "Baseball is my favorite sport."
 - a. He told me that baseball was his favorite sport.
 - b. He told me that he liked hunting and fishing.
 - c. He said, "I like hunting and fishing."

- d. He said, "I play soccer."
 - e. He told me that he played soccer.
 - f. He told me that he ran the quarter mile.
 - g. He said, "I run the quarter mile."
 - h. He said, "I went to a swimming meet."
 - i. He told me that he had gone to a swimming meet.
 - j. He told me that it had been a good meet.
 - k. He said, "It was a good meet."
 - l. He said, "I like camping trips."
 - m. He told me that he liked camping trips.
2. They asked him about baseball.
- a. They spoke to him about baseball.
 - b. They spoke to me about baseball.
 - c. They told me about baseball.
 - d. Did they tell me about baseball?
 - e. Did they teach me about baseball?
 - f. They taught me about baseball.
 - g. They taught you about baseball.
 - h. They taught you the rules of baseball.
 - i. They described the rules of baseball to you.
 - j. They read the rules of baseball to you.
 - k. They explained the rules of baseball to you.
 - l. They explained baseball to you.
3. We talked over the baseball rules.
- a. We talked them over.
 - b. We made sure of them.
 - c. We made sure of the score.
 - d. We went over the score.
 - e. We went over it.
 - f. We tried it out.
 - g. We tried out the camping equipment.
 - h. We looked for the camping equipment.
 - i. We looked for it.
 - j. We looked forward to it.
 - k. We looked forward to the horse races.
 - l. We looked forward to the baseball game.
 - m. We called off the baseball game.
 - n. We called it off.
 - o. We will take it up.
 - p. We will take up water-skiing.

Word Study Exercises**Page 87**

1. a. match, b. sore, c. tied, d. exercises, e. ice skating,
f. pole-vault, g. tent, h. shortstop, i. play by the rules,
j. to get angry
2. a. laughter, b. argument, c. agreement, d. failure, e. sad-
ness, f. caution, g. meeting, h. membership

UNIT 8**Grammar Review Exercises****Page 99**

1. This newspaper is very large.
 - a. This newspaper is too large.
 - b. This newspaper isn't too large.
 - c. This newspaper isn't large enough.
 - d. The classified section isn't large enough.
 - e. Isn't the classified section large enough?
 - f. Isn't the classified section too large?
 - g. Isn't the classified section too long?
 - h. Isn't the editorial too long?
 - i. Is the editorial too long?
 - j. Is the editorial long enough?
 - k. Is the editorial very long?
 - l. The editorial is very long.
2. The evening newspaper is the same size as the morning paper.
 - a. The evening newspaper is the same price as the morning paper.
 - b. The evening newspaper is as good as the morning paper.
 - c. Is the evening newspaper as good as the morning paper?
 - d. Is the Sunday paper as good as the morning paper?
 - e. Is the Sunday paper thicker than the morning paper?
 - f. The Sunday paper is thicker than the morning paper.
 - g. The Sunday paper is more expensive than the morning paper.
 - h. The Sunday paper is better than the morning paper.
 - i. The Sunday paper isn't better than the morning paper.
 - j. The Sunday paper isn't the same price as the morning paper.
 - k. The Sunday paper isn't the same price as the other editions.
3. He reads the business section more carefully than the amusement section.
 - a. He reads the business section more carefully than the sports page.

- b. He reads the business section as rapidly as the sports page.
 - c. Does he read the business section as rapidly as the sports page?
 - d. Does he read the business section as rapidly as the news section?
 - e. Does he read the editorial page as rapidly as the news section?
 - f. Does he read the editorial page as carefully as the news section?
 - g. Does he read the editorial page more carefully than the news section?
 - h. He reads the editorial page more carefully than the news section.
 - i. I read the editorial page more carefully than the news section.
 - j. I read the headlines more carefully than the news section.
 - k. I read the headlines more rapidly than the news section.
4. Which magazine is published the most often?
- a. Which magazine is published every week?
 - b. Which magazine do you read every week?
 - c. Which section of the newspaper do you read every week?
 - d. Which section of the newspaper do you read the most carefully?
 - e. Which section of the newspaper do you read the fastest?
 - f. Which newspaper do you read the fastest?
 - g. Which newspaper is delivered the fastest?
 - h. Which newspaper is delivered the earliest?
 - i. The morning newspaper is delivered the earliest.
 - j. The morning newspaper is published the earliest.
 - k. The morning newspaper is published every day.

Word Study Exercises

Page 101

- 1. a. discontinue, b. misinforms, c. disagreed, d. misplaced,
e. inaccurate, f. inconvenient, g. displeased, h. misspells
- 2. a. society page, b. amusement section, c. classified section,
d. sports page, e. headlines, f. editorial page, g. book re-
view section, h. comic strips

UNIT 9

Grammar Review Exercises

Page 111

- 1. I need a TV set right away.
- a. I needed a TV set last year.
- b. I'll need a TV set next year.
- c. I won't need a TV set next year.
- d. Won't I need a TV set next year?



- e.* Will I need a TV set next year?
 - f.* Will I need an outside antenna next year?
 - g.* Will I need an outside antenna when I install my TV?
 - h.* I'll need an outside antenna when I install my TV.
 - i.* I'm going to buy an outside antenna when I install my TV.
 - j.* I'm going to buy an outside antenna now.
 - k.* I'm going to buy a color TV now.
- 2. He saw the repairman fix the TV.
 - a.* He wanted the repairman to fix the TV.
 - b.* He permitted the repairman to fix the TV.
 - c.* Did he permit the repairman to fix the TV?
 - d.* Did he let the repairman fix the TV?
 - e.* He let the repairman fix the TV.
 - f.* He made the repairman fix the TV.
 - g.* He advised the repairman to fix the TV.
 - h.* He ordered the repairman to fix the TV.
 - i.* He encouraged the repairman to fix the TV.
 - j.* Did he encourage the repairman to fix the TV?
 - k.* Did he ask the repairman to fix the TV?
 - l.* Did he have the repairman fix the TV?
 - m.* He had the repairman fix the TV.
 - n.* He watched the repairman fix the TV.
 - o.* He helped the repairman fix the TV.
- 3. He has to watch the news and weather.
 - a.* He wants to watch the news and weather.
 - b.* He wants to watch the quiz program.
 - c.* He enjoys watching the quiz program.
 - d.* He expects to watch the quiz program.
 - e.* He insisted on watching the quiz program.
 - f.* He insisted on watching the sports feature.
 - g.* He plans to watch the sports feature.
 - h.* He has to watch the sports feature.
 - i.* He considered watching the sports feature.
 - j.* He finished watching the sports feature.
 - k.* He finished watching the mystery show.
 - l.* He got through watching the mystery show.
 - m.* He tried to watch the mystery show.
 - n.* He intended to watch the mystery show.
 - o.* He kept on watching the mystery show.
 - p.* He avoided watching the mystery show.

Word Study Exercises**Page 112**

1. a. antenna, b. list of programs, c. went off the air, d. too loud, e. an outlet, f. noise, g. TV station, h. questions and answers
2. a. off, b. on, c. to, d. of, e. in, f. at, g. in, h. out, i. up, j. down, k. for, l. to, m. out, n. of, o. on, p. of, q. to, r. with, s. from, t. on
3. a. console, b. live, c. receive, d. network, e. break, f. interference, g. frequency

UNIT 10**Grammar Review Exercises****Page 126**

1. I should practice the piano every day.
 - a. I should have practiced the piano yesterday.
 - b. I had to practice the piano yesterday.
 - c. I didn't have to practice the piano yesterday.
 - d. I don't have to practice the piano tomorrow.
 - e. I won't be able to practice the piano tomorrow.
 - f. I wasn't able to practice the piano last week.
 - g. I couldn't practice the piano last week.
 - h. I can't practice the piano next Saturday.
 - i. I can practice the piano next Saturday.
 - j. I must practice the piano next Saturday.
 - k. I must practice the piano every day.
 - l. I've got to practice the piano every day.
 - m. I've got to practice the piano before my recital.
 - n. I could have practiced the piano before my recital.
 - o. I could have practiced the piano more often.
 - p. I'd better practice the piano more often.
 - q. I'd better practice the piano if I want to play well.
2. You should receive your tickets to the concert today.
 - a. You should have received your tickets to the concert yesterday.
 - b. You must have received your tickets to the concert yesterday.
 - c. You might have received your tickets to the concert yesterday.
 - d. You might receive your tickets to the concert tomorrow.
 - e. You might enjoy the concert tomorrow.